THE

# Civill VVarres

OF

# ENGLAND

BRIEFLY

Related from His Majesties first setting up His Standard 1641.

To this present Personall hopefull Treaty.

WITH

The lively Effigies and Eulogies of the chief Commanders, who like Starres in their courses have fought against the Romish *Sicera*, or the great Scarlet Whore, with whom the Kings of the Earth have committed Fornication. *Rev.* 17. 2.

Together with the distinct appellations, proper motions, and propitious influences of these memorable Starres, Chronologically related from *Anno.* 1641. to *Anno.* 1648.

Collected by JOHN LEYCESTER.

*Ecce triumphales Anni! Quoq; Sydera fausta.*

*LONDON*,
Printed for *John Hancock*, at the first shop in Popes-Head Alley, next to Corn-hill. 1649.

TO THE
Honour and Glory of the Infinite, Immenſe, and Incomprehenſible Majeſty of
JEHOVAH
THE
Fountaine of all Excellencies, the Lord of Hoſts, the Giver of all Victories, and th GOD of PEACE.

IF that one Star in vaſt circumference,
ſo much exceeds the globe of earth and ſeas,
And if one ſoule more vaſt by intelligence,
exceeds the magnitude of *Pleiades*.
What admiration then to him belongs,
what trembling joy, what duty, love and feare
What exaltation in all pſalmes and ſongs?
that tongue or pen objects to eye, or eare,

Who hath ſo many millions of ſoules,
and ſtars created, ſtretching forth
The heav'ns on th'Axis turning into Poles,
terminated in the South and North?
Who without quantity is only great,
and without quality is only good,
More perfect than perfection, more compleate,
then can by *Seraphims* be underſtood,
To this *Jehovah-jireth*, who unfolds,
all cloſe contrivings 'gainſt his little flocke,
To this *Jehovah-Niſſi*, who upholds,
his Church on's powers everlaſting Rocke
To this *Jehovah-Shallom* God of Peace
that twice hath made our civill wars to ceaſe,
(Maugre open force, and ſecret fraud.) To this
Ocean without bottome, or banke of bliſſe,
Firſt let the Rivers of our praiſes runne,
and firſt aſcribe all glory to this ſunne
Of righteouſnes, which makes theſe ſtars to ſhine
but with his frowne great Potentates decline.

By JO. LEY.

Septemb. 23.
1648.

A ſmall crumme of mortali y

# To the Impartiall Reader.

I Present to thy view no Astrologicall predictions, limiting divine providence to the necessity of secondary causes, a worke savouring more of Luciferian pride than piety, nor yet the Apples of Sodom, specious lyes, such as Mercurius, Aulicus, Pragmaticus and divers others of that gang, have baited their bookes withall to catch silly simple soules; but an historicall relation, and naked narration of our late warlike exploits, the persons by whom, the times when, and the places where, being satisfactorily expressed and explained. All which have not a coulour, but a reality of true notions, but in the weightiest motive to reading as will make the most clamorous Malignant as silent as a Scriphian Frog. But howsoever all humane knowledge is imperfect, and therefore no writing can be so exact in every point and circumstance, as to be accounted infallible (for that Epithite is peculiar onely to the sacred Scriptures, and to no other booke in the world) yet I am sure this booke is much more truer than that Aulicus by whose helpe Prince Rupert

Rupert *routed the Parliaments Army at* Long-Marſton, *for joy whereof Bonefires were made at* Oxford *in an.* 1644.

*As for theſe Metaphorical, or Myſtical reſplendent ſtars whoſe aſpect hath been as ſadly ominous to the foes, as benevolous to the friends of Gods Truth, and true Religion, I hope that I have ſo kept within the circle of modeſty and reaſon, in the expreſſion of their merits and the accommodation of their due praiſes, that none but ſuch to whom goodneſſe in others ſeemes miraculous, and to whom no blood or condition of eſtate is acceptable, but thoſe who are ſtamped with* Cæſars *Image (who if there were ſuch a peace concluded as they could wiſh, were as fit to receive the marke of the Beaſt as before) can juſtly repine at it. But to my own judgement I ſeem rather to have tranſgreſſed by diminiſhing, than enlarging their high deſerts by my weake induſtry. But if it be lawfull and equall to calumniate, ſlander and diſgrace an enemy (which is Cavaliers practiſe, not my tenet) then by the rule of contraries it is lawfull and equall to praiſe and commend a friend, eſpecially ſuch friends, who have preferred the life of Religion, Lawes and Liberty before their owne lives, and faire eſtates. But it is very comicall to conſider how prettily the Malignants tearmes of contempt doe jumpe with their contemptible fortunes, for they called that gallant ſouldier Generall* Brown *a* Woodmonger, *a tearme very ſutable to their ſufferings, for they know very well, that this* Woodmonger *hath oftentimes cudgelled their Militia from the* Generaliſſimo *to the* Corporall, *and made them run almoſt to every*

ry point of the Compasse.

I could recount many others of our worthies here inserted grossely abused, and traduced by the obstreperous goosequill of Phaetons Sycophants and his followers, but Crimine ab uno discite nunc omnes.

As for the Historicall part of this booke, which I have drawne in this method, first the cheife heroicke actions of our Noble Generalls and Renowned Commanders are particularly described, then followeth in Order a List of all the severall Victories and Encounters, the names of the Cites, Towns and Castles taken by storme or surrender, with the names of the Earles, Lords, Knights, Generalls, Collonels, Lieut. Col. Majors, Capt. and Gentlemen of quality slain in this unnatural war on both sides, with the number of common Souldiers to which is added the Commissioners names imployed in this present Treaty with His Majesty, which the Lord grant may be effectuall that righteousnes may take place, and peace and truth may meet together, so shall our Kingdom flourish and we become a happy people by continuing in the Bond of Unity.

(Courteous Reader) if you meet with errata

*rata (for I am conſcientious to my ſelfe of my owne inſufficiency (I intreate you to impute them to the Diurnalls my beſt* Intelligencers, *And as for other ſlips not ſuiting with thine affection (yet,* percit judicium cum res tranſit in affectum *I muſt conclude with* Lypſius *his deprication,* Mihi quidem mens ubiq; bona· & ſi alibi humana hæc lingua, aut calamus hic titubavit, ne aſperè quæſo minus luam; *To cloſe all as I prefixed to this ſhort Epiſtle a Doxalogie, ſo I ſhut it up with the Pſalmiſts thankful acknowledgment, which that renowned Conqueror* Hen. 5 *commanded to be ſung in his Campe after the famous Victory at* Agin-*Court, Not unto us, Lord, not unto us (not to our Parliament, not to our Armies, not to our Navy, nor to* London) *but to thy name give the praiſe,* Pſ. 115. 5.

*By* John Leyceſter.

Robert Earle of Essex his Excellence
Lord Generall of the Parli^mts Army etc.
lately deceased

## CHAP. I.

# Upon the illuſtrious and right honourable, ROBERT Earle of Eſſex, ſomtimes Generall of England, lately deceaſed.

*Brighteſt Starre of the whole conſtellation*
*Of warlike Worthies, ſending influence*
*Of vigour to an old collapſed Nation,*
*Divided, not by Romiſh negligence:*
*Had not thy courage cop'd with bloudy men,*
*Thy Conqueſts had not been ſo got with bloud:*
*But, deſtruction needs muſt follow, when*
*Their cruelty threatning (like a ſwelling floud)*
*Life and Lawes, with an imperiall rage;*
*Providence by thy prowe ſſe did aſſwage*
*That furious torrent, leaving the crimſon ground,*
*Edg-hill and Newb'ry Marſh thy fame to ſound.*
*For in thoſe fields thou didſt triumphantly*
*Conquer the enemy, and got'ſt the victory:*
*Therefore thou had'ſt inſtead of paſſing Bells*
*The Drums and Cannons thunder forth thy knels.*

*The due deſire of Englands deceaſed Generall the Earle of* Eſſex.

THis our never ſufficiently honoured Engliſh Generall, his Excellency the Earle of *Eſſex* deſerves a record written in letters of gold, and a tomb carved out in precious ſtones, with this inſcription upon it, for after Ages to read;

*Here's intomb'd* Robert Devereux,
*Brave renouned Earle of* Eſſex,
*Who was in Engliſh mens account,*
*The Phœnix Peer, Lord Paramount:*
*A friend to Truth and Peace he was,*
*God lov'd him well, that was the cauſe*
*That he away from hence was ſent*
*Into the higheſt Firmament.*

Where I leave him amongſt the Angels and glorious hoſt, and deſcend from his celeſtiall, to this terreſtriall actions, in ſome meaſure to ſpeak of what he did moſt gallantly perform in the time he was late Lord Generall of England, which was in the yeare 1641. and upon the third of July in the ſaid year his Excellency rode through London to take a view of his voluntarie Citizens and Apprentices of London that had liſted themſelves under him, and were met to be muſtered in the new Artillery, whither their renouned Generall no ſooner came, but was entertained with ſhouts of joy, flinging up their hats into the ayre, and crying with a loud voice, (*We will live and die with you my Lord*;) and he anſwered, *And I by the help of God, am ready to do the like with you.* Never was Generall better beloved by his Souldiers then he was, many of them to this day with heavy hearts ſhake their heads and cry, *Adieu brave* Devereux *adieu*; This renouned Generall had no ſooner received his inſtruction from the Parliament, but he marched into the field, and hearing of the Kings

*The Earl of* Eſſex *made Generall of England in the yeere* 1641.

Kings Forces near Worceſter plundering and ſpoiling the Countrey, he marched up to them fell ſuddenly upon them, and utterly routed them, the 12. of September, 1642. and afterwards tooke the City of Worceſter, and hearing the Kings ſcattered Forces got a head neare unto Shrewesbury in Shropſhire, he marched after them and drove them before him untill they ſaw their own advantage of time and place, pitched there maine body upon a place called Edge-hill, neere Keynton, where our noble Generall drew up to them, and moſt gallantly charged them in his own perſon, and after a fierce battell, the Enemy were wholly routed, and moſt confuſedly retreated with great loſſe, where was taken the Kings Standard, the L. *Willoughby*, Sir *Edward Stanley*, Col. *Vavaſour*, Col. *Lunsford*, with many hundreds more; in which fight was ſlain the Earl of *Lindſey*, the Kings Generall, the L. *Aubeny*, Sir *Edmond Verney* the Kings Standard-bearer, with divers other Officers of quality, and many hundred common ſouldiers, Octob. the 22. 1642. in this battell the Earl of *Eſſex* fought ſo gallantly, ſhewing ſo much courage and fidelity, that his very enemies did acknowledge it. The winter was no ſooner over paſt, that Artillery might bee drawne, but his Excellency againe tooke field and marched up to Reading and ſtraightly beſieged it, and after a ſmall time tooke it, Aprill the 18. 1643. and afterwards marched

*The Kings forces routed, and Worceſter taken.*

*Edge hill fight.*

*Priſoners taken.*

*Reading taken. Aprill* 18. 1643

*Gloceſter relieved.*
*Cirenceſter taken.*
*Newbery fight.*

to Gloceſter, and relieved it, then to Cirenceſter, and took it, and drew up the whole Army, and gave the Kings Army battell at Newbery, and utterly routed them, kill'd five Lords and many hundreds more; in this fight our noble Generall did in his owne perſon charge the enemy, to the great encouragement of his Souldiers, and after he had performed this ſervice, he marched for the relief of the oppreſſed Weſt Countrey, and beat up the enemies quarters before him, tooke the town of Barnſtaple in Devonſhire, and the Caſtle of Taunton-Deane with all the ammunition, the 22. of June 1644. and afterwards marched up to Mount Stamford and tooke it with all the ammuninion, as alſo the town of Plympton, with the Garriſon of Saltaſh and Launceſton, with foure or five more ſmall Garriſons. And againe he marches forward and takes Greenvil-houſe, and Newbridge with all the ammunition, the 14. of July 1644. and afterward took Tadcaſter in Cornwall, and Foy, with many Ships in the Harbour: Theſe with many more, did this renouned Generall his Excellency the Earle of *Eſſex* performe, alwaies bearing a tender reſpect to his ſouldiers to ſee them well provided for: And this was and is noble *Eſſex*'s honor, that he was mercifull to man and beaſt, himſelfe free from cowardice, or covetouſneſſe, pride, or contention.

CHAP. II.

His Exellence Alexander Lasley
Generall of the Scotch Army

## CHAP. II.

## Upon the right Honourable, *Alexander Leſley*, Earle of Leven, Generall of the Scots Army.

*The great Commander of our warlike Friends,*
*And Brethren, is this noble valiant Scot,*
*Whoſe ſincere heart's free from ſelfe-ſeeking ends,*
*His love and labour muſt not be forgot.*
York, Newcaſtle, *and her Marqueſſe knowes,*
*Their conquer'd State, and his ſad overthrowes;*
Digby, *and* Langdale *too, may waile their loſſe,*
*And that rebellious Army of* Montroſſe.

*The due praiſe of* Alexander Lesley *Earl of* Leven,

IF art could invent, or wiſdom delineate the height of perfection that is to be found in the moſt noble parts of military Diſcipline, then renouned *Leſley* would be the admiration of all the world, who now hath the commendation of the greateſt part of Europe, the Low-Countreyes, and divers parts beyond Seas, at this day eccho forth his praiſe, and with a ſorrowfull looke and pale face bid him *Adieu brave Leſley adieu*; but the love he bare to Religion, his King, and Countrey, ingaged him to ſteere his courſe towards theſe Kingdoms, and coming to the Court of *England*, was courted and conſulted withall, and being found neither knave nor foole, was preſently diſcountenanced and ſo departed in-

Lesleyes *ſalutation and courting at the Court of England.*

to

to his owne Countrey of Scotland, and was there received with much triumph and joy; they knowing he was free from cowardice, or covetousnesse, (which is often the losse of Armies, and Garrisons, if I be not mistaken, Oxford, Banbury, and Bristoll will witnesse) yet neither profit or penury could incline him or decline him from doing or suffering to his uttermost in the cause of Religion: Lord-Bishops, and all that depend upon their Episcopall Hierarchy; will remember renouned *Lesley*, who was under God the two-edged Sword that cut them, and their wild branches off at the root; witnesse the yeare 1640. in which time he entred England with an Army of twenty thousand men, and upon the first entrance routed the Queens Regiment of Horse and Foot, and all the rest fled, finding a paire of heels to be of more use for security, then a paire of hands: but notwithstanding this advantage, our Brethren were desirous to treat with His Majesty, who condescended thereunto, and hearing the reasonablenesse of their Propositions, condescended thereunto, and so in peace they did depart not long after; but in the yeare 1642. a civill Warre arising amongst our selves, and the Parliaments Army not able to suppresse the enemy, were necessitated to desire the assistance of our Brethren of Scotland, who were as ready to help us as we were readie to desire their help; their sensiblenesse of our misery was expres-

in

in tears, as may appeare by the relation of our Messengers, the Lord *Wharton*, Sir *Henry Vane*, M. Solicitor *S. John*, M. *Marshall*, and M. *Burroughs*, and that which puts a seale of confirmation to these, and other relations of their love, and willingnesse to help us, is their coming into England so suddenly after, and at such an unseasonable time as they did, it being mid winter that they marched in snow and water to the mid leg for a hundred miles together; and their noble Generall his Excellency the Earl of *Leven* most resolutely fell to the work, although in an enemies Countrey, having before him the Earl of *Newcastle*, with an Army of 20 thousand strong, yet he drove them before him, killing and taking prisoners many of them daily, and upon a sudden he wheeled about with his Army, and tooke Cockit Island, with the town, Jan. 20. 1643. and afterwards marches up to the enemies quarters, and beats them up, taking in also the strong Garrison of Alnwick, Febr. 14. 1643. and afterward hastned his march further into the enemies Countrey, and takes in the Town of Morepeth, Febr. 22. 1643. and marches againe up to the enemy, and beats up his quarters, and takes the strong Garrison of Tinby, March 19. 1643. and afterwards marches forward and takes Sunderland, with great store of Ammunition; *Newcastles* rage being risen, drawes up his whole Army, as intending to give battell to the Earle of *Leven*, but

*See their Speeches in print.*

*Cocket Island taken, Jan. 20. 1643.*

*Tinby taken, March 19. 1643.*

but no ſooner did he draw up, but *Newcaſtles* popiſh ragged Regiments ran away, and our Brethren of Scotland marched forward, and tooke the ſtrong Garriſons of Durham, and Lomby, Aprill 14. & 15. 1644. they marched yet forwarder, and beat ſeverall parties of the enemies, and tooke Morepeth Caſtle, with all the Ammunition, the 2. of June, 1644. and having notice of the renouned Earl of *Mancheſter's* marching up towards them, they with much rejoycing haſtned to meet him, whom they longed to ſee the face of, and having met him, with much joy ſaluted him, and ſo joyned both their Armies together, and drove the Popiſh Earle of *Newcaſtle* and all his Army into York, and there beſieged him, Prince *Rupert* being at that time in Lancaſhire, haſtens to raiſe their ſiege, making his boaſts how he would beat the Scots, and would know of what mettle thoſe freſh-water ſouldiers were made, which (e're he departed) he very well knew to the deare price of 4500. mens lives upon the place, called Marſton-Moore never to be forgotten by Prince *Rupert*, nor the Earl of Newcaſtle, and after the ſpoile of the battell was taken, they marched up to Yorke and tooke it, with all the Ammunition, and when this was performed, the Earle of *Mancheſter* marched Weſtward, and the Earle of *Leven* Northward, and tooke Gateſhead 12. of Auguſt 1644. and ſtraightly beſieged Newcaſtle upon Tine, prepared mines,

*Durham and Lomby taken, Aprill 14 & 15 1646.*

*York beſieged.*

*The battell at Marſton-moore.*

*York taken.*

*Newcaſtle beſieged.*

minies, and all accommodation for ſtorme, offered faire terms but were not accepted, then ſtormed the towne and tooke it the 20. of October, 1644. with much Arms and Ammunition, and afterwards tooke Tinmouth Caſtle, marched up to Carliſle and took it alſo, and afterwards beſieged the ſtrong Caſtle of Scarborough, and took it, with the Caſtle of Rabi, and the Caſtle of Canon-Froome; and ſince have been aſſiſtant in the taking of Newarke: And for the gallant ſervice of this noble Generall the Earle of *Leven*, let true-Engliſh-men give him due honour and praiſe, let that tongue cleave to the roof of that mouth, that is ſo ungratefull, and uncivill, as to foment diviſions betwixt us and theſe our Covenanted-Brethren.

*Newcaſtle taken Octob. 20. 1644.*

*Carliſle taken.*

*Newark taken by the aſſiſtance of our brethren of Scotland.*

CHAP.

The Right Hon.ble Robert Earle of Warwick Lord Rich of Leeze & Lord High Admirall of the Seas

## CHAP. III.

## Upon the right honourable and noble Patriot, *Robert* Earle of Warwicke.

*A third bright ſtar within our Hemi-Spheare*
*Of Reformation, is this nobleſt* Rich;
*Richer indeed, then can to men appeare,*
*Becauſe his aymes on noble ends do pitch.*
*This truſty Pilot waits upon the Ocean,*
*Watching both forraigne and domeſtick Foes:*
*Then to the land; thus in their reſtleſſe motion*
*Are pious ſouls, whom God doth here diſpoſe*
*To honour him and do his will on earth,*
*And them he honours with a ſecond birth,*
*VVhich begets in* Warwick *prudence and love,*
*A lions heart, yet harmeleſſe as the dove.*

*The due praiſe of* Robert *Earl of VVarwick.*

IT were great ingratitude to let paſſe, or bury in oblivion the many glorious things that this our high Admirall of England *Robert* Earl of *Warwicke* hath performed both by Sea and Land, ſince the year 1642. which both his and our adverſaries at home and abroad know to their griefe; he was unto our Kingdome (under God) as a bulwarke of defence, a rock of refuge, a caſtle and tower to flie unto; a ſtrong and mighty wall to defend us from the malicious pride and cruelty of France, Spain, Denmarke, and all the world beſides;

beſide; and had not brave renouned *Warwicke* ſtood to us and guarded our coaſts, we and our Kingdome had long e're this been a prey to our enemies at home and abroad; But God be praiſed, who put it into the hearts of our Parliament-Worthies, to make ſo good a choice, and they had no ſooner made choice of him in the moneth of June, in the ſaid year 1642. but he went forth with a godly zeale into the mighty deeps, and there ſecured the ſhips and tooke them into his own poſſeſſion, for the preſervation of our Religion, and defence of the King, Parliament, and Kingdom; and he was no ſooner ſetled, the ſhips rigged and tacklings mended, but he had notice of a ſhip neer Falmouth under the command of Sir *John Pennington*, to whom he ſent one of the twelve Whelps, to fetch her in, which was performed accordingly, and the men brought priſoners; another party of Ships containing a Squadron, he ſent to guard the Channell near Hull, where were divers Veſſells taken and ſecured, and many Harbours poſſeſſed by the ſaid Ships, as alſo a Pinnace of the Kings ſhot through and through, and ſunk by this Squadron of Ships, the 28. of June: and afterwards they took divers barques laden with Cavaleers near Hull, the Earle with a party of ſhips ſurprized a ſhip coming from France, with divers Commanders, July the 3. The Neptune and two Whelps more tooke divers ſhips that were coming from Holland to aſſiſt the

*The E. of* Warwick *made high Admirall of England in the yeer* 1642.

*The Navy at Sea ſecured.*

the King, July 26. 1642. and in Auguſt his Excellency the Earl of *Warwicke* ſent a Squadron of ſhips, which ſecured Portſmouth and divers other Harbours, with many ſhips in the Harbours, Auguſt 24. An Iriſh ſhip with many Iriſh ſouldiers was taken, and the men ſecured, as alſo a Frigot taken about the ſame time that was laden with Ammunition going to the King, Septemb. 26. 1642. Captain *Ketelby* and divers other Commanders were taken in two ſhips by the Earle of *Warwicke* near Tinmouth, Octob. 15. 1642. Portſmouth by the aſſiſtance of this noble Earl at Sea was taken, Novemb. 8. 1642. Three ſhips pretended to be laden with Pippins coming from France, upon ſearch, were found to be laden with Armes, but covered with Pippins, which were taken 24. of Decem. 1642. A Dunkirk ſhip taken in the Harbour of Arundell, Jan. 5. 1642. A Briſtoll ſhip laden with Armes was taken in the Harbour of Liverpoole, Jan. 8. A ſhip alſo taken that was ſometimes under the command of Sir *John Pennington*, Febr. 7. 1642. valiant Captaine *Swanley*, with a Squadron of the Earles ſhips being in North-Wales, ſuddenly ſecured Milford Haven, and beat off 12. ſhips of Iriſh Rebells that had intended to land there; the noble Lord of *Warwicke* took a Welch ſhip laden with Armes and Ammunition intended for the Lord *Hopton*, March 26. 1643. one of the Kings beſt Men of War was taken by the Earle of *Warwicke*, Aprill 28.

*Portſmouth taken.*

1643. And in the moneth of May, this faithfull and religious Earle took Holy Iland with the Caſtle and Works. Two Lin ſhips taken by the Antelop that were laden with Ammunition for Newcaſtle, June 26. 1643. Three ſhips more taken by our noble Admirall that were going to the King with Arms and Ammunition, 18. of July. The Fellowſhip one of the Kings great Men of Warre was taken with much Arms and Ammunition, Auguſt 9. 1643. The Lion with a ſmall Pinnace laden with powder, was taken by this faithfull Earle of *Warwicke*, Auguſt 22. 1643. Foure Flemiſh veſſells taken, with ſome Letters of dangerous conſequence, Septemb. 12. 1643. A great ſhip taken in Dartmouth, laden with ammunition, the 14. of October: and five ſmall veſſells taken at Wareham in Dorſetſhire the 24. of November. Alſo a great ſhip laden with Ammunition going to the King, taken by the Earle of *Warwicke*, Decemb. 25. 1643. Foure great Briſtoll ſhips likewiſe taken by our noble Admirall, Jan. 12. 1643. and five ſhips of the Kings beaten at Milford Haven, and two ſmall veſſells taken, Feb. 1643. Alſo two great French ſhips taken neere Waymouth laden with ammunition for the King, March 8. 1643. The Endeavour a great ſhip taken going to the King with three more neere Sunderland, and a great ſhip laden with Ammunition going for the reliefe of Carliſle, March 1644. Melcomb-Regis re-taken, Aprill 16

1644. and Carmarthen Caſtle ſurprized by the Earles ſhips, May 19. 1644. Lime and Pembroke-ſhire relieved, and three ſhips ſurprized in the moneth of June 1644. Alſo five ſhips taken in the Weſt and his Excellency the Earle of *Eſſexe's* Army relieved by a Squadron of the Earle of *Warwicks* ſhips July 1644. Alſo a ſhip taken laden with Arms from Holland going to the King, Auguſt 1644. Alſo three ſhips taken in Liverpoole by the Earl of *Warwicke*, Septem. 1644. In South Wales eight ſhips taken with much Ammunition, October 1644. Likewiſe a ſhip taken near Portſmouth going to the King in Novemb. 1644. Three ſhips alſo taken near Newcaſtle, Decem. 1644. Alſo foure ſmall Barques with ammunition taken by the Earle of *Warwicke* in Jan. 1644. And a great ſhip with three other ſmall veſſells taken neere Padſtow in the moneth of Febr. 1644. Five ſmall veſſells taken neare Scarborough, and three others neere Weymouth, by the noble Earle of *Warwicke*, in March 1645. Divers ſhips beaten that came with reliefe to Sir *John Winter*, and ſome ſunk, in the moneth of April 1645. Likewiſe a ſhip coming from France, laden with arms, intended for the King, taken in May 1645. Alſo a great ſhip taken by the noble Earle of *Warwick* upon the Iriſh Coaſt, laden with Dunkirkers, and Iriſh Rebells, in June 1645. Likewiſe foure ſhips taken neere Carliſle by the aſſiſtance of our loving and faithfull Cove-

*Carmarthen Caſtle ſurprized by the Earle of Warwick.*

nant-keeping Brethren of Scotland, in the moneth of July 1645. In the Weſt at ſeverall times there hath been taken nine ſhips, Auguſt 1645. Alſo two ſhips taken neer Scarborough, with three ſmall veſſells in Wales, laden with ammunition, and Pembroke relieved, in the moneth of Septem. 1645. Haverford Weſt by the aſſiſtance of the Earle of *Warwick* was taken, Octob. 12. 1645. A great Barque laden with Kerſeyes going towards the King to cloth his ſouldeirs, was taken near Plymouth, the 20. of Novem. 1645. Likewiſe a great ſhip laden with Ammunition taken in the North Coaſts by this noble Earles ſhips, in Decemb. 1645. Alſo he took a ſhip laden with Deale and other timber, that came from Normandy, and two Iriſh Frigots laden with Iriſh Rebels in the moneth of Jan. 1645. Likewiſe ſix ſhips beat, and one ſunk, that came to relieve Pouldram Caſtle, alſo Plymouth relieved, and three ſmall veſſells taken neere Dartmouth, with two neare Weſt Cheſter, in the moneth of February, 1645. A French Ship alſo that was laden with armes and ammunition taken, and a Dunkirk ſhip alſo taken, laden with armes near Felford Haven, by the noble and renouned Earle of *Warwicke*, in the moneth of March, 1646. There were likewiſe many ſmall ſhips, pinnaces, ſhallops, hoyes, boats, and other veſſells taken in ſeverall Harbours, Havens, and Roads in the Weſt, in Aprill 1646. Likewiſe a ſmall

ſhip

ſhip taken neere Axmouth, the 23. of May, 1646. and two ſhips taken neare Dorſetſhire the 15. of June, 1646. As alſo three ſmall Pinkes taken in Cornewall with the ſhallop that relieved Pendennis Caſtle, and ſome great Commanders priſoners, in the month of July, 1646. Likewiſe a gallant ſhip taken that came from Burdeaux, laden with wine and meale, intended for the relief of Pendennis Caſtle, Auguſt 25. 1646. Alſo a ſhip of the Dunkirkirs manned by Iriſh Rebells, ſet upon two of our Engliſh Merchants, and ſurprized them: but by the vigilancy of this our noble, active faithfull Admirall, were both re-taken, and the Dunkirk ſhip alſo with thirty Iriſh Rebels in it that were throwne over boord, as a juſt recompence of reward, for their former villany, in the moneth of September, 1646. Theſe with many more gallant pieces of ſervice, hath this renouned Worthy performed, for which England is ingaged thankfully to remember, and highly to honour him, who God hath thus wonderfully honoured, *Robert Lord Rich, Earle of Warwicke, Lord high Admirall of England.*

The right Hon:ble Edward Earle of Mancheſter &c: Major Generall of the Aſſociation

# CHAP. IIII.

## Upon the right Honourable and religious Earle of Mancheſter.

*The bright propitious ſtar to Church and State*
*Is this approved Peere, in peace and warre;*
*In hoſtile actions alwaies fortunate,*
*But th'influence of this excelling ſtarre*
*Was wormwood alwaies to his Countries Foes,*
*Witneſſe their frequent routs, defeats, and blowes:*
*Horn Caſtle, Winſby, Marſton-Moor know well,*
*How thrice th'imperiall forces fled and fell*
*Before this brave Generall, conquering*
*The Idolizers of a mortall King:*
*Therefore the roſe of Sharon doth thee greet,*
*And makes thy name & fame on earth ſmel ſweet.*

THis bright ſtar of Englands Horiſon had no ſooner girt his ſword about him, but whole Troups, Regiments and Armies out of the aſſociated Counties of Eſſex Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, and Huntington were ready to attend him with their lives in their hands, and at his firſt ſight they gave him ſuch a ſhout as made the aire to eccho, to the admiration of ſtanders by: and no ſooner had he ſaluted his gallant Army, but preſently falls to action, and marches to Lin *Regis* in Norfolk, where he ſtraightly beſieged them, and with much hardſhip and valour gained the towne

*The due praiſe of the Earle of* Mancheſter.

in the moneth of June, and afterwards marched towards a potent Army, as any was in England commanded by the Earle of *Newcaſtle*, but no ſooner had he entred the enemies Countrey of Yorkſhire, but a Brigade of the enemy ingaged with him, whom he totally routed and triumphantly marched forward towards the maine body of the enemy, who were neer Horn Caſtle, whom this noble and renouned Earle and his Army had no ſooner eſpied, but with a reſolute concurrence fell to charge them in the Van, Flanke, and Reare of their Body, who were preſently brought into a confuſed rout, in which fight there was taken of them 55. Colours, 200. Horſe, and 1500. Priſoners, all this was performed in the moneth of Auguſt, 1643. and in the moneth of September, this noble Generall purſued his victory in taking of the enemies ſtrong Garriſons, as Horn Caſtle, the City of Lincolne, the ſtrong town of Gainesborough; by this time the enemy begins to get a head, which this religious and renounned Earl no ſooner heard of, but with ſpeed he haſtened towards them, and in his march took Croyland and Burleigh-Houſe, and after a hard march, yet couragiouſly encountred the Popiſh Army neare Winsby, and utterly routed them, and took 22. Colours, 1100. Foot, and 500. Horſe, and much Ammunition; and after all this hard ſervice, yet was this noble Earle ſo deſirous to put a period to our miſe-

*Colours and priſoners taken.*

*Horncaſtle, Gainesborough and Lincolne taken.*

ries

ries, that notwithſtanding the coldneſſe and unſeaſonableneſſe of the weather, it being in January, the worſt of the winter ſeaſon, even at that time he doth march the major part of 100. miles to relieve the oppreſſed Countrey of Lincolnſhire, and finding Lincoln to be the neſt or cage of thoſe unclean birds, it being re-poſſeſt by them, he there beſieges them and by a fierce ſtorme re-takes the City, and not long after the Caſtle, and in it ſeven piece of Ordnance, 200. Knights, Colonells, and Commanders, 800. priſoners, 3000. Armes, and preſently hereupon having intimation of another Northern Popiſh Imperiall Army, marches backward and drives many ſcattering parties before him: but no ſooner had our moſt loving Brethren of Scotland heard of this our Star of the Eaſt, come out of his own Horiſon of the Aſſociated Counties, to give light to a Northern dark beclouded Country, and by his bright beams to diſpell a black and darke cloud, but they had a deſire, according to which they conjoyned, with a triumph of joy, the two moſt noble and religious Generall, ſaluting each other, fall preſently to the worke, and beſieged Newcaſtle, and all his ragged Regiments in Yorke, of which Prince *Rupert* having notice, inforceth all the Countries before him to march for the reliefe of Yorke, the which our Army underſtanding did admit of his entrance for other advantages, the Prince being with pride puft up, ſaid he

*York beſieged.*

he would try what mettle the Scots were made of, which e're he departed, he did very well know, and his 4000. ſlaine upon the place might teſtifie; in which fight our noble Brethren, and this renouned Patriot, the Earle of *Mancheſter* did take 1500. priſoners, and within three or foure daies, got the famous City of Yorke, and after Yorke was ſurrendred, the Armies parted, and our proſperous and religious Earl of *Mancheſter* towards the Weſt retreated, and by the way he tooke the Garriſons of Tickell, Shelford, and Welbeck-houſe, and in the moneth of October gave the Kings Army a meeting at Newbery Marſh, where in the height of the pride of their Weſtern victory, this noble Generall utterly routed them, tooke 9. peece of Ordnance, 3000. Priſoners, and 500. Armes, and in the next moneth of November tooke Farrington, for his farewell; and however ſome unſeaſoned words came from ſome black mouthes concerning this moſt honourable, pious, and prudent Peer, let ſuch be aſſuredly ſatisfied, that his fame and honour will live, when they and all the generation now living, are dead.

*Tickell Shelford and Welbeck taken.*

CHAP.

The right Honourable the
Earle of Calender etc:

## CHAP. V.

## Upon the right Honourable Earl of Calender, Generall.

*Ranked among theſe Heroes of renoune,*
*Is th' honour'd chieftaine Earl of* Calender,
*A ſtrong oppoſer of the triple Crowne,*
*Who calls that holy, which is civill Warre;*
*But this brave Scot with an impartiall eye*
*Looks on the Faiths Profeſſors miſery,*
*Carliſle, Gateſhead, and Coquet Iſland, ſtill*
*As Trophies ſtand of his unfain'd good will.*

*The due praiſe of the Earle of* Calendar.

THis renouned, religious Earle, famous in Church and State, as were moſt of his Anceſtors, himſelfe being of the ſame blood and bone, and inferiour to none that went before him, as he hath made it evident in Scotland, and alſo in England, ſince our uncivill warres began, firſt in his willingneſſe to aſſiſt us, notwithſtanding the lowneſſe of our condition, the height of our enemy, and the unſeaſonableneſſe of the weather; Secondly, in his activeneſſe, having the command but of a ſmall Brigade, moſt of them raw, untried, and unexperienced men in Martiall affaires; (yet did he performe valiantly with them.) Thirdly, his perſeverance, notwithſtanding the large proffers the enemy made to the Army, if they would with-draw, or with-hold. And beſides,

*the hand of God carrying on our brethren of Scotland.*

besides, the many reproaches, sleightings, and calumnies (that Army did patiently undergo) by a factious party amongst our selves, had not the hand of God guided and carried on noble *Lesley*, and renowned *Calender*, with the rest of those worthy, pious Patriots, our condition had been miserable before this day, and we weltering in our owne blood: our wives defloured, our children massacred, our houses rifled, our lands confiscated, our goods divided amongst a generation whose Religion teacheth them Rebellion, whose Faith is Faction and Division, whose meere Mercy is Cruelty. Having past through the grounded evidences of this noble, religious and faithfull Peers willingnesse, activenesse, and perseverance in assisting us, I shall also particularize some of the most materiall passages he hath performed since his first entrance into England, which was with much courage, his Army being put to great straights, with hunger, cold, and often skirmishing with the enemy, whom he drive before him, and fell upon Carlisle, and tooke it with all the Ammunition, marched againe, and beat up *Newcastles* Army, and by the assistance of the Earle of *Leven*, and the Earle of *Manchester*, with the Lord *Fairfax*, and his valourous son, the truly honourable Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, besieged Newcastle in Yorke, with-drew and gave battell to him, with Prince *Ruperts* Army, and routed them both, after tooke Yorke; and after-

*Carlisle taken.*

*York taken.*

afterwards this noble Earle of *Calender* marched Northward, and tooke the ſtrong Garriſon of Gateſhhead neare Newcaſtle, with much Armes and Ammunition, and afterward marched up to Cockquit Iſland, and tooke it, with all the Ammunition, and returned and aſſiſted in the taking Newcaſtle by ſtorme, with all the Armes and Ammunition therein, much more hath this faithfull Generall performed which is here omitted, his owne worth ſpeaking for him to all that know him more then I can here expreſſe.

## CHAP. VI.

Henry Gray Earle of Standford
Lord Gray of Groby Bonvile &c:

## CHAP. VI.

## Upon the right Honourable Earl of Stamford.

*This noble ſlip not of the laſt edition,*
*Of ancient ſtocke, and formidable name*
*To Englands foes of old, when Spains ambition*
*'Gainſt Queen* Elizabeth, *did miſchiefs frame;*
*Heroicke* Stamford *(not degenerate)*
*Is true and loyall unto Church and State,*
*Exeters defence, and Lord* Hoptons *flight*
*At Modbury field, declare his heart is right.*

*The due praiſe of the noble E. of* Stamford

A Renouned worthy amongſt the reſt, is this gallant Peer the noble Earle of *Stamford*, whoſe former generations have been a terrour to Englands enemies, as he himſelfe hath been, ſince the time he was made Generall of South-Wales, with the foure Counties of Gloceſter, Worceſter, Hereford, and Cheſhire, upon the 10. of Decemb. 1642. he marching from hence towards them was received with much joy, and a conſiderable party ready to march along with him; he delayed no time to be in action with them, but forthwith marched towards Cornwall, and coming to Newbridge, and finding the bridge pulled downe, and a ſtrong Garriſon in the towne, forced his paſſage through the river, with a hot diſpute on both ſides: at laſt beat the e-

nemy, took much Ammunition, and marched forward, and beat the Lord *Hopton* from Briſtoll towards Exeter, joyned with the Devonſhire men, and ſtill purſued him from holes to holes, like a fox; brought thoſe malignant Counties into a good condition, ſecuring and taking many Garriſons; and had he had money and ammunition, thoſe parts in all appearance had been ſooner gained; but where the faulr lay, my Lord himſelfe beſt knowes, and it may be in time, will manifeſt it to others (if I be not miſtaken:) I could wiſh great men profeſſing Religion, would lay aſide covetouſneſſe, and under-hand dealing, and be no longer like Water-men, rowing one way, and looking another: I preſume this noble Earle of Stamford is ſenſible of ſome particulars which I here omit, it is and hath been the nobleneſſe of his diſpoſition to keep the unity of the ſpirit in the bond of peace, being free from the ſpirit of faction, and diviſion, which breeds confuſion; from which good Lord deliver us.

*Religion a cloke for covetouſneſſe*

CHAP. VI

Basil Feilding Earle of Denbigh &c:

## CHAP. VII.

## Upon the right Honourable Earle of Denbigh.

*Lo, here a gemme of honour casting forth*
*Resplendent beams of magnanimity,*
*But words too weake are to describe his worth,*
*VVho's more enobled, then by Progeny;*
*His pious soule shews that a righteous cause*
*Is dearer to him, then a Monarchs Lawes:*
*Ches. Shrop. and Staffordshire may well expresse*
*Their love and valour, and their thankefulnesse.*

*The due praise of the noble E. of Denbigh.*

IEalousies arise amongst some sort of men without cause, as somtimes there did of this noble Earle of *Denbigh*: I must confesse, had his fathers blood and his been of one and the same putrified temper, we might all have had just cause to fear a piece of treachery, but I hope, God hath moulded his heart in his owne hand, and framed it according to his will, as hath evidently appeared hitherto by his procedings; First, in standing to the Parliament, and taking the most solemne League and Covenant for Reformation, and rooting out of Bishops, and all other erroneous and factious persons, which if brave *Denbigh* once decline, I shall recall what I have and hope to affirme of him. Secondly, his taking up armes and adventuring his life in the high pla-

*Ruſſell Hall and Oſweſtree taken.*

of the field, as was evident at his taking of Ruſſell-Hall the 29. of May, 1646. as alſo routing the Kings Forces neer Dudley, the 10. of June 1646. And taking by ſtorme the ſtrong Garriſon of Oſweſtree the 22. of June, 1646. with Chomley-Houſe: and many more I omit for brevity ſake, intending to ſpeak more at large hereafter, and as time ſhall make evident.

## CHAP. VIII.

The most Noble Ferdinand
Lord Fairfax Generall of the
Northern Countyes

## CHAP. VIII.

## Upon the right Honourable Ferdinando Lord *Fairfax.*

*This happie heart, heated with heav'nly fire,*
*Stands up against the Rampant Lions pawes,*
*Fruſtrates the haughty hope and vaſt deſire*
*Of Popiſh regulating Lives and Lawes;*
*Diſcovers Protean* Hothams *treacheries,*
*Preſerves ingaged Hull from foes ſurprize,*
*Routed and rooted out* Lycaons *brood,*
*Of wolviſh natures, loving native blood.*
*Shine on reſplendent* Fairfax, *or Faire-Torch,*
*To friends a light, to foes a fire to ſcorch;*
*Thou and thy fellow-Stars, in Englands night,*
*When neither Sun nor Moon do ſhine, give light.*

*The due praiſe of the right honourable L. Fairfax.*

HEre is a right Noble in blood and actions, deſerving to be ranked amongſt the moſt noble of our Peers and Patriots, for his good and faithfull ſervice for Church and State, as may evidently appeare by his former gallant actions in the North of England, which it were great ingratitude to omit; I ſhall only point at the chiefe, which (by the Arme of God aſſiſting) the noble Lord *Fairfax* performed, and deſerve to be written in capitall letters for after Ages to read, &c. At his firſt being made Generall of the North, there was a great Army in the field, a malevolent Countrey

trey the greateſt part being Papiſts and Athieſts; the Parliament ſending down the Covenant to be taken in thoſe parts, himſelfe firſt began, and ſome of the godly party followed, and no ſooner had he ſet the Covenant a foot, and got together a ſmall Brigade of 2. or 4000. men, but he marched into the field, drew up to the Earle of *Newcaſtle*, gave him battell (being four to one) near Tadcaſter, and routed him, took much armes and ammunition, Decemb. 8. 1642. and after having eaſed thoſe parts of that enemy, he drew more up into the heart of the Countrey, in which ſpace the Earle of *Newcaſtle* againe recruited his Army, and beſieged Leeds; my Lord *Fairfax* raiſed his ſiege and beat him; and not long after met again with him neer Bradford, and there fell upon him, utterly routed him, and tooke much ammunition. Jan. 3. 1642. afterwards beſieged and tooke Wakfield, May 27. 1643. and the Popiſh Earle having againe recruited, beſieged Hull, the which the Lord *Fairfax* no ſooner heard of but with ſpeed haſtened, and did rout the Popiſh Army, raiſed the ſiege, and afterward marched to Whitby, and took it, with Cawood Caſtle, and Oxholm Iſland; Again, he marched to cleare the field, and finding a ſtrong party neare Selby, fell in upon them charging fiercely in the Flanke and Rear, ſuddenly routed them, and tooke much ammunition; and after this fight this noble Lord joyne

*The Covenant taken in yorkſhire.*

*Newcaſtle routed neer Tadcaſter.*

*Newcaſtle againe routed neer Bradford.*

*Whitby, Cawood, and Axholm Iſland taken.*

joyned with our loving Brethren of Scotland, and by joynt assistance they besieged the Marquesse of *Newcastle* in York, and finding it to be advantagious to draw off, and let Prince *Rupert* relieve it, they got ground, and ingaged with the Prince and *Newcastle* at Marston-Moore, and routed them; tooke many prisoners, and killed multitudes upon the place, and within three or foure daies gained Yorke; in all which service this noble Lord *Fairfax* did most gallantly, for which unto God be the glory, and brave Generall *Ferdinando* Lord *Fairfax* the praise.

*P. Rupert routed at Marston Moore. York taken.*

## CHAP. IX.

The right Honourable the Lord Roberts

## CHAP. IX.

## Upon the right honourable Lord *Roberts.*

*Behold a true Nathanael without guile,*
*Such are the Nobles of an heav'nly race,*
*For bold ſincerity regards no ſmile,*
*Nor frownes of fortune, nor a Princes face.*
*Let Corniſh choughes be caught with gins of praiſe*
*And promiſes; this Corniſh Eagle waies*
*To baſeneſſe ſhuns, therfore that Skellum baſe*
Greenvill, *and's Army he did rout and chaſe.*

*The due praiſe the right honourable L. Roberts.*

I Shall not need to ſpeake much in the commendations of this moſt noble, religious, and pious Lords behalfe, whoſe vertues ſpeak forth his praiſe, whoſe valour renowned Plymouth and malignant Cornwall will acknowledge to to this day; his conſtancy and perſeverance in the Cauſe of God, and maintenance of his and the Nationall League and Covenant, is too high above my expreſſion in way of commendation; yet to let paſſe in ſilent ſo worthy ſo deſerving and ſo renowned a Patriot of his Countrey, were great ingratitude; therefore I ſhall in part particularize ſome of his moſt noble exploits by him performed ſince theſe unnaturall warres began, and that which in the firſt place crownes all his actions, was the fierce and famous fought battell

battell at Newbery, where this noble Lord lead on the battell in his owne person charging the maine Body of the Kings Army with such resolution, as did inliven the London Brigade, to second and relieve them suddenly: yet notwithstanding this noble Champion stood to the fight, and lead up other souldiers, and incouraged them, and so continued untill the enemy retreated with great losse of men and armes; afterwards he (with his Brigade) marched with his Excellency the Earle of *Essex* into Cornwall, where in his march he assisted in the taking of fifteen Garrisons mentioned in the Lord Generalls List of Victories, he encountered treacherous Skellum *Greenvill*, and beat him with his Cornish choughes from place to place; and had timely relief been sent, this noble Lord (with the Lord Generall) long before this (by the help of God) had subdued that malignant Countrey: but being prevented, and inforced by necessity to give way to the spoilers, they retreated, and this noble Lord with part of his Brigade made good Plymouth against all the power of the enemy, and severall times beat them off, to their great losse: having thus gallantly performed, and his trust discharged, and by an Ordinance being home called, out of obedience thereunto, his Commission he surrendred, and into his place he returned, to act by his Councell what before he did by the sword.

*The King routed at Newbery fight.*

*15 Garrisons taken in Cornwall.*

CHAP. X.

The right Hon:ble Robert Lord
Brooke etc: was Shot at Lichfeild

## CHAP. X.

## Upon the right honourable Lord *Brooke*, ſlain at Lichfield, 1642.

*This branch of honour, and of Martiall ſprite,*
*In whom the hopes of many thouſands lay,*
*And whom the love to truth did firſt invite*
*To take up Arms, too ſoon was ſnatch't away*
*B'untimely death; yet conqu'ring liv'd, and di'd*
*O're ſin, and death and many ſons of pride,*
*And left behind a gallant Souldiers name,*
*But his piety doth augment his fame.*

*The due praiſe of the right honourable L. Brooke.*

IN warlike poſture this noble *Brook* was firſt who by grim death had his daies ſhortned, and the expectations of many fruſtrated, who expect more from him then God would ſuffer him to performe: in the time God afforded him he was not idle, as may appeare by his gallant ſervice neare Southam, where he killed and took many of the Kings ſouldiers priſoners, as alſo his keeping of Warwick Caſtle againſt all the Kings forces, and likewiſe his valour at Lichfield, where in the moneth of March 1642. this noble Lord was killed by a musket bullet, *&c.* his death was much lamented by his ſouldiers, and many thouſands more that knew him.

The right Honourable the
Lord Willoughby of Parham etc.

## CHAP. XI.

# Upon the right hononrable Lord *Willonghby* of Parham.

*Nor is this Patriot of the laſt impreſſion*
*Of aulick Nobles, which adore the beaſt,*
*But with his ſword hath made a good profeſsion,*
*And 'gainſt unjuſt dominion doth conteſt.*
*It is no circling pomp, nor ſpells of praiſe,*
*That faithfull* Willoughbies *affections ſwaies,*
*It is the truth, for which this Baron bold*
*Did take up Arms, and will to death uphold.*

*The due praiſe of the hororable L.* Willough-by *of Parham.*

TO eccliſpe the worth of brave *Willoughby*, or to be ſilent in ſetting forth his due deſert, were great partiality: great men good, are like apples of gold in pictures of ſilver, ſo rare, ſo hard to be found, that they are almoſt Phœnix-like, hard to be heard of; but ſince our faithfull *Willoughby* is one of thoſe Worthies, that to manifeſt his unfained affection, love to Religion and reſolution to keep his Covenant, adventured himſelfe in perſon in many deſperate pieces of ſervice by him performed, as firſt in taking by ſtorme at midnight the impregnable Garriſon of Gaineſborough, and in it the Earl of Kingſton, and 30. Knights more, at leaſt 300. common Souldiers, July 16. 1643. and from thence marched into the enemies quarters, beats them up,

*Gainesborough taken.*

and takes many priſoners and afterwards beſieges and takes Bolingbroke Caſtle, with all the armes and ammunition. Theſe with many more gallant exploits, hath this noble Lord performed, which are here omitted for brevities ſake.

## CHAP. XII.

The Most Excellent S^r Thomas Fairfax
Captin Generall of the Armyes etc:

## CHAP. XIII.

# Upon the illuſtrious and moſt valiant Knight Sir THOMAS FAIRFAX, now Generaliſſimo of the Parliaments Forces.

*Thy Victories for number and ſhort time*
*Unparallell'd, do make ſo loud a noiſe,*
*That not t' extoll thee were no leſſe a crime,*
*Then to deny thee to be th' Arrow choice*
*Of Gods King deliverance, not ſhot, untill*
*Tyranny was ripe, fit for Aſtræas ſtroaks,*
*And by thy puiſſant hand, and Martiall skill*
*Given oft unto the ſturdieſt Oaks*
*Of hoſtile enmity, is tumbled down,*
*Maugre the Vaſſals of the Triple-Crown:*
*Thus by the aſpect of this Northern ſtar,*
*Darting his luſtre both at home, and far,*
*The faſcinations, magick ſpells are marr'd.*
*And the enchantment's done, that did retard*
*Our hopes. But his victorious ſucceſs,*
*And vertues, Volumes are more fit t'expreſs.*

*The due priſe of his Excellency Sir* Thomas Fairfax.

TO illuſtrate this gallant Generalls fame, were but to light a candle againſt the ſun; therefore I ſhall onely point at ſome particulars of his gallant proceedings before, as well as ſince he was made Generrll of the Parliaments

ments Army; Yorkſhire may remember Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, who with a handfull of men (in compar ſon of the Popiſh Army) did withſtand and many times foyle *Newcaſtle* and his Army, with this ſmall party tooke Leeds, Jan. 26. 1642. and in May 1643. he took Wakefield, and afterwards marched into Cheſhire, and relieved oppreſſed Nantwich, and totally routed the Lord *Byron*, and tooke Biddle-Houſe, and afterward he marched into the North againe, and tooke Cawood Caſtle, Axholm Iſland, and routed the Kings Army neare Selby, Aprill 13. 1644. and in July moſt gallantly acted his part in the routing of the Popiſh Earl of *Newcaſtle*; and for this his valiant and faithfull ſervice in the North was by the Parliament made Generall of their new modelled Army, which the enemy promiſed themſelves victory over; but at that never to be forgotten and gallant fought battell of Naesby they found the contrary, in that field did this gallant General charge bare-headed, and after that he had there tooke their Foot, and moſt of their Ammunition, he marched to Leiceſter and re-gained it, and afterward marched to Hieworth and tooke it, relieved Taunton-Deane, and regained Ilcheſter, routed *Gorings* Army at Langport, and tooke the ſaid Towne with the Town of Burrough, Bridgewater, and the City of Bath; having performed all theſe gallant pieces of ſervice in the moneths of June and July 1645.

*Byron routed at Nantwich.*

*Naesby fight.*

*Gorings Army routed at Langport.*

he

he marched into Somerſetſhire, and ſuppreſſed the unruly clowniſh Club-men, who without feare or wit ſtood in oppoſition to his proceedings, and after he had ſecured the Ring-leaders of that rabble rout, he marched to Sherborn Caſtle, and tooke it with Nunney Caſtle, Porſhot-Point and the ſtrong City and Caſtle of Briſtoll; and in the moneth of September, he tooke the towne and caſtle of Devizes, with Farleigh caſtle, and Cardiffe caſtle, Lacock-houſe, Barkley caſtle and Chedwick, in the moneth of October, 1645. Thus our noble Generall went on proſperouſly, in the taking of the City of Wincheſter, Holt Church Garriſon, and Langford-houſe, with the Garriſon of Tiverton; and in the moneth of November, 1645. he tooke the towne of Fulford neare Exeter, and marched from thence in the moneth of December 1645. and tooke by ſtorme Chibington-houſe, relieved Plymouth, tooke Pouldram-houſe, and in the moneth of January he tooke by ſtorme Canterbury Fort, and Budex Church, with Sir *Francis Drake*'s houſe; as alſo the town and caſtle of Dartmouth, the caſtle of Belvoir, and the towne of Torrington, and afterwards in the moneth of Febr. 1645. he tooke Launceſton, Liſtoll, and Saltaſh, with Wardbridge, Temple-Guard, and in the month of March 1645. he routed the Lord *Hopton*, took Dennis caſtle, Felford Haven, and the Fort of Axmouth, with Inch-houſe Hilford Fort, in the moneth

*Sherborn Caſtle & Briſtol taken*

*Hopton routed.*

*Exeter, Barſtaple, Oxford, Farringdon and Wallinford taken.*

moneth of Aprill 1646. this gallant Generall took Exeter, Barnſtaple, and Ilfordcomb-Fort, with Michaels Mount, in May, 1646. he alſo took Woodſtock Manner, and Radcot-houſe, with Boſtoll-houſe, Sherborn, and the City of Oxford; and in the moneth of June he tooke Farringtone and Wallingford.

Theſe, with many more victories and ſucceſſes hath God been pleaſed to honour this noble Champion with, for which let God have the glory, and noble Sir *Thomas Fairfax* due praiſe and reſpect from al that wiſh wel to the peace of theſe Kingdoms.

CHAP.

Sr. William Brereton Major Gen:
of Cheshire Staffordshire and
Lankashire

## CHAP. XIII.

## Upon the religious and magnanimous Knight Sir *William Brereton.*

*Thus reſtleſſe ſouls tend to eternall reſt,*
*And active ſpirits in a righteous way*
*Find peace within, though much with war oppreſt,*
*This braveſt* Brereton *of his name could ſay,*
*And now triumphs, maugre thoſe Nimrods fled,*
Aſton, Capell, Byron, *and* Northampton *dead.*
*The ſlaughter'd Iriſh, and his native ſoile*
*Now quiet, ſhew his courage love and toile.*

*The due praiſe of Sir* William Brereton.

CONſtancy and ſtability with much perſeverance is brave *Brereton's* bagde of honour, and ſince the time of his taking up of Armes for the defence of King, Parliament and Kingdome, he was never found to betray his truſt, or decline his proceedings, as Cheſhire, Sallopſhire, Lancaſhire and Staffordſhire can well witneſſe, and for his proſperous proceedings, I ſhall inſert the particulars; at his firſt coming into Cheſhire, many well-affected to the Parliament appeared, ſome had armes, ſome he armed, to the number of 2000. and hearing of the Kings Brigade under the command of Sir *Thomas Aſton* drawing up, he did prepare to give him battell near the Nantwich; the which the enemy hearing of, prepared all the power poſſibly they could, and ingaged their Army

Army with Sir *William Brereton*, who in an houres fight routed the enemy, took 100. foot, and 100. horſe priſoners, Jan. 28. 1643. and afterward marched into the Countrey, and relieved many oppreſſed people, by taking off the heavy taxations that lay upon them, and hearing of the Earle of *Northampton* marching that way, gave him the meeting neare Stafford, and by the aſſiſtance of noble Sir *John Gell*, gave him battell and routed him, killing upon the place the ſaid Earle of *Northampton* March 26. 1644. and preſently afterwards tooke the ſtrong towne of Stafford by a ſtratagem, and from thence went to Wolverhampton, and tooke it with all the Ammunition, and then retreated towards his owne Countrey of Cheſhire, and by the way tooke Whichurch, and afterwards marched up to Eckelſall caſtle, and tooke it with all the ammunition, June 26. 1644. and coming into Cheſhire was there received with much joy, and many Voluntiers liſted themſelves under him, with whom he marched to Houghton Caſtle, and tooke it with much ammunition, July 22. 1644. and afterward marched toward the Lord *Capell* near the Nantwich, and gave him battell, routed his whole Army, tooke many hundreds priſoners, and preſently marched up to Holt Caſtle and beſieged it, and by Compoſition tooke it, with much Ammunition, Nouemb. 21. 1644. and marched after to Harden Caſtle, and tooke it, with the ammunition,

*E. of Northampton ſlain.*

*L. Capel routed.*

nition, with the Towne of Rippon, Decem. 3. 1644. The Lord *Byron* having a ſtrong and potent Army, marched up to the Nantwich, and beſiged it, the which the noble Sir *William Brereton* underſtanding the greatneſſe of his ſtrength ſent to Sir *Thomas Fairfax* for help to raiſe the ſiege, which noble Sir *Thomas* did no ſooner heare of, but did haſten up to Sir *William Brereton* who when they were joyned, marched up to the Lord *Byron*, and ſuddenly fell upon him, and after a hot fight raiſed his ſiege, and routed him, tooke 152. Knights and Gentlemen, 126. Commanders, 160. common Souldiers, 120. Iriſh women with long skeanes, Feb. 14. 1644. and having relieved the Wich Sir *William* parted with Sir *Thomas*, and marched up towards Cheſter, and beat up the enemies quarters, and ſtraightned the towne, the which Prince *Rupert* hearing drew all his Forces upon Sir *William* and gave him batttell near Tarum, who quickly made the Prince retreat with the loſſe of 450. men, Auguſt 18. 1645. and preſently having notice of a great party were going to relieve the Prince, he ſent out a Brigade that fell upon them, and diſperſt them, took 175. common Souldiers, 15. Commanders, Auguſt 27. 1645. and after he had performed this gallant piece of ſervice, he marched towards Cheſter, and meeting with a great party of horſe fell ſuddenly upon them, routed and diſperſt them all, tooke 35. Commanders, 420. Priſoners, 450. Armes,

*The gallant ſervice of Sir W. Brereton*

*Beeſton Caſtle taken.*

45c. Armes, Septemb.24. 1645. and preſently after cloſely beſieged Beeſton caſtle, and tooke it with all the ammunition, Octob. 15. 1645. The Kings Forces under the command of Sir *William Vaughan* joyned with all the Welch Forces, being 6000. ſtrong drew up towards Sir *William Brereton*, and gave him battell,and after a long and fierce battell were routed, and 400. foot taken priſoners, with 600. horſe, and killed 250.upon the place Novemb. 28. 1645. and having cleared the field, he went againe before Cheſter, and cloſely beſieged it, and tooke it with much Armes and Ammunition, Jan.29. 1645. and afterwards marched with his Army to Lichfield, and took it with all the Ammunition, March 5. 1645. and from thence to Dudley caſtle,and tooke it, May 12. 1646. Theſe with many more victories hath this valiant Knight performed, which will to after ages ſtand as monuments of his due praiſe.

*Cheſter, Lichfield, and Dud by Caſtle taken.*

CHAP. XIV

Sr William Waller Major Gen:
of Surry Sussex & Hampshire

## CHAP. XIIII.

## Upon the valiant and religious Sir *William Waller.*

*Exactly view our Engliſh* Hanniball,
*Or rather view with an admiring eye*
*Victorious* Waller, *whom we well may call*
*Th'unwaller of Foes ſtrength, and policie;*
*As dreadfull to inſulting Cavaleers,*
*As* Hannibal *was once for ſixteen yeers*
*To Rome; foure Armies routed in the field,*
*Moe Towns and Forts ſurpriz'd adorn his ſhield.*

IF praiſe be due to any, much more to this gallant ſpirit, whoſe activity, valour, and conſtancy ſpeake him to be one of our Engliſh Patriots, who (according to his ſolemn League and Covenant) hath endeavoured (by his ſword) to maintain the Kings Honour, the Parliaments Priviledges, and the Subjects Liberty, with the Union of the Kindomes, as may appear by his gallant activity in the time of his publike imployment, which in part I shall inſert: At his firſt going forth Weſtward with a ſmall Brigade in the Counties of Hampſhire and Wiltſhire, by the intereſt hee had in the good affections of the people, and his ſtratagems upon the enemy raiſed his army to 5000. and then marched up to Portſmouth, tooke it with the Caſtle and all the Am-

*The due praiſe of* Sir William Waller.

*Portſmouth taken.*

Ammunition, the 5. of Septemb. 1642. and from thence marched to Farnham, tooke it with all the Ammunition, Octob. 15. 1642. afterwards marched into the field, and on a ſudden wheeled about, and by a ſudden aſſault took the Towne of Madbury, Octob. 26. 1642. and hearing of the great oppreſſion of Hampſhire by the Kings Forces he to them in haſt marched, and ſuddenly fell upon the Kings Forces, utterly routed them, and tooke much booty, Novemb. 12. 1642. and no ſooner had he performed this, but preſently he marched to Farnham-caſtle, and took it, with all the ammunition, Novemb. 24. 1642. and afterwards tooke the ſtrong City of Wincheſter, with the caſtle, Decemb. 13. 1642. with the caſtle of Arundell, Decem. 19. 1642. and the city of Chicheſter, with all the Ammunition, Decemb. 29. 1642. having gained ſo many Garriſons, and the Kings Forces not daring to relieve any, was yet a further incouragement, whereupon this noble and renowned Sir *William Waller* marched into the field, beat up their quarters, took many priſoners, and by ſtorm gained the ſtrong Garriſon of Malmeſbury, with all the Armes and Ammunition, March 17. 1642. and preſently afterwards gave the Kings Forces battell neere the Forreſt of Deane, utterly routed them, taking many priſoners, Aprill 3. 1643. and afterwards ſurprized three Troups of Horſe, and took the Towne of Monmouth, April 9. 1643. with

the Towne of Higman, April 17. 1643. and the Town of Roſe-bridge, April 22. 1643. as alſo the Towne of Chipſtow and Hereford, April 25. 1643. with the Town and Caſtle of Sherborn, April 29. 1643. and having thus proſperouſly conquered and carried all before him, he yet further proceeds and marcheth up to Lemſter, beſeegeth and taketh it, with all the ammunition, May 13. 1643. and from thence marcheth up to the Kings Forces near Wells, moſt reſolutely chargeth them in the Van and Reare, on a ſudden utterly routeth them and takes much ammunition, June 14. 1643. and by many skirmiſhes, hard ſeeges, and fierce battells have much need of recruit, this valiant Commander came to London, where ere long he was recruited, and againe into the field he marched, and gave the Lord *Craford* battell neer Alton in Surry and totally routed him, Decem. 14. 1643. and afterwards took the Towne of Alton, with all the ammunition, Decem. 18. 1643. and Arundell Caſtle, Jan. 28. 1643. and afterwards marched into the field, and hearing of the Lord *Hopton* near Alsford, drew up to him, and gave him battell, and in a little time utterly routed him, took much Ammunition, and many Priſoners, killed the Lord *John* upon the place, March 26. 1644. and having thus gallantly performed, and the Countrey cleared of the enemy, he marcheth up to the ſtrong caſtle of Shudly, and beſeegeth it, and in a ſmall time

*Arundell Caſtle taken.*

gaines it, with all the Armes and Ammunition, June 8. 1644. and having thus gallantly performed is by Order of the Parliament recalled, to whoſe commandement this valiant Commander obeyed, and as a Member of that Houſe ſits to act and finiſh that which his ſword began, *viz.* the preſervation of Religion, defence of the Kings Perſon and Honour, the Parliaments due Priviledges, and the Subjects due Liberties, with the Contents of the Nationall League and Covenant, from which thoſe that either love peace or truth will never revolt.

## CHAP. XV.

Edward Massey Esq.r Major Generall
of the west

## CHAP. XV.

## Upon the right valiant and faithfull Commander, Major-Generall *Maſſey.*

*What Maſſe of honor on the name attends*
*Of valiant* Maſſey *that Commander brave?*
*O! what a ſtay was he to fainting friends,*
*When Gloceſter was deſign'd to be a ſlave!*
*Nor from the walls alone, but from the field,*
*There* Maſſey *made three Armies fly, or yeeld,*
*Once P.* Rupert *knowes; and the groaning Weſt*
*Partly by* Maſſey's *manly deeds find reſt.*

*The due praiſe of Major Generall* Maſſey.

IF the outſide of a portraicture could decipher the inſide of a moſt valiant and heroick Commander, then vertue, honour, and valour, would be brave *Maſſey*'s Effigies: but becauſe ſuch graces cannot be ſo explained by the Art of the rareſt Artiſt, it ſhall therefore ſatisfie me that ſome would, but could not ſufficiently ſet forth, as in a mirrour, ſo much, ſo rare, and ſo tranſcendent deſerts as are due to this true-borne Engliſh Patriot; yet to bury in oblivion his gallant actions and unparalleled proceedings were the maſter-piece of ingratitude, the which that I may convince both friend and foe that I am not guilty of, I ſhall as formerly, in part ſet forth the moſt material actions (by the hand and aſſiſtance of God) by him

him performed ſince his firſt taking up of Armes, which was in the month of June 1642. at which time hee marched forth with our renowned Generall the Earle of *Eſſex*, and at Worceſter gave the Kings Forces battell, and beat them to a diſorderly retreat, Septemb. 12. 1642. and from thence followed them to Edghill, where they and the Kings Army had a moſt fierce fight, but at the latter end of the day, the Enemy with great loſs retreated, Octob. 22. 1642. preſently after this fight this faithfull, religious, and valiant Major-Generall *Maſſey* was made Governour of Glocester, who had no ſooner ſet the Garriſon in a poſture of defence, but falls to action and marcheth into the field, and by the aſſiſtance of Sir *William Waller* routed the Kings forces under the command of the Lord *Herbert*, and took many priſoners, March 30. 1643. at which good ſervice, the Kings Forces being very much inraged, and the Councell of Oxford by Gods good providence infatuated, determined to beſiege Glocester with their whole Army, the Parliament at that time having none in the field, were neceſſitated to recruit the Lord Generall who had long wanted recruits, in the interim of time Glocester was ſtrongly beſieged, deſperately aſſaulted, and gallantly defended; many large proffers were made unto the faithfull and truly religious Major-Generall *Maſſey*, but by him rejected, and finding him to be no Subject to bee wrought

wrought upon by large and plauſible promi-
es, they fell to proud and daring threatnings,
nd upon an arrow ſhot into the Town theſe
words,

*Theſe are to let you underſtand that your God* Waller *hath forſaken you, and hath retired himſelfe to the Tower of London*; Eſſex *is beaten like a dog, yeeld to the Kings mercy in time, otherwaies if we enter perforce, no quarter for ſuch obſtinate trayterly rogues.*

*From a Well-wiſher.*

To which preſently upon another arrow was ſhot this enſuing Anſwer.

Waller's *no God of ours, baſe rogues ye lie,*
*Our God ſurvives from all eternitie;*
*Though* Eſſex *beaten be, (as you do ſay)*
*Romes yoke we purpoſe never to obey:*
*But for our Cabages which ye have eaten,*
*Be ſure e're long ye ſhall be ſoundly beaten.*
*Quarter wee'l aske ye none, if we fall down*
*K.* Charls *wil loſe true Subjects with the town.*
*So ſaies your beſt Friend if you make timely uſe of him,* Nicolas Cudgel you wel.

My purpoſe is only to make a very ſuccinct mention of theſe particulars, and to proceed, the towne being by the noble Lord Generall the Earle of *Eſſex* relieved, Septemb. 5. 1643. Major-Generall *Maſſey* marched againe forth into the field, fell upon a party of the Kings Army near Tueksbery, routed them, and took many priſoners, Octob. 16 1643. and not long afterwards beat Colonel *Vavaſor* from Teuksbery,

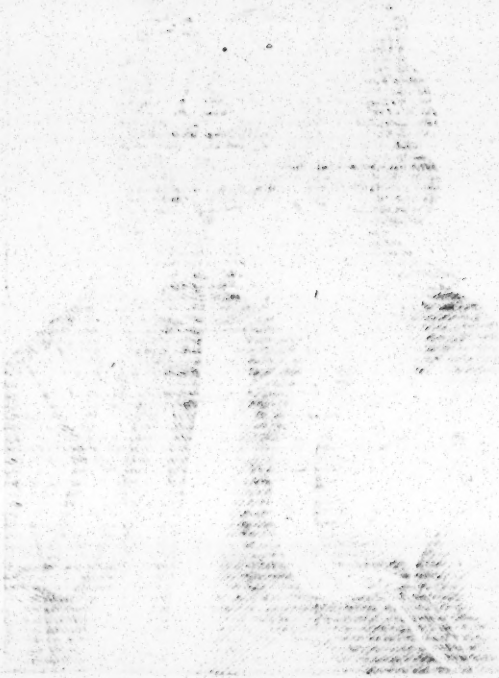
bery, Decemb. 6. 1643. as alſo Sir *John Winter* from Newnham, and did afterwards diſſolve and diſmantle the Garriſon of Wotton, Decem. 14. 1643. and hearing of ſome ſcattered forces neer Gloceſter, drew forth upon them and tooke moſt of them priſoners, March 20. 1643. and afterwards hearing of Sir *Iohn Winter* at Newnham, drew up to him, and by a traine of powder did him much harme, and tooke very many priſoners and much proviſion, as alſo the ſame day defeated the Kings Forces at Little Deane, tooke the Town with all the armes and ammunition, May 7. 1644. having cleared that part of the Countrey, he marches up to Beverſtone-Caſtle, and takes it by ſtorme, with all the ammunition, May 27. 1644. and with the like ſucceſſe tooke the Town of Malmesbury, May 30. 1644. as alſo the Garriſon of Chippenham, having cleared the Countrey, he took the Garriſon, and ſecured what before he had got; a party of the Kings Horſe and Foot under the command of Colonell *Mynne* entred thoſe parts not long after, and this renowned Major-Generall *Maſſey* hearing of him, went againe forth into the field with a ſmall party, and near Kidmarly entred fight with them, kild their Generall *Mynn*, took many priſoners and much ammunition, Aug. 12. 1644. afterwards marched up to the Caſtle of Monmouth, and took it, Septemb. 26. 1644. as alſo defeated the Enemy at Betſly Sconce in the Forreſt of

Dean,

Dean, and tooke much Ammunition, Sept. 30. 1644. and preſently afterwards marched towards a ſtrong party of the Kings Forces commanded by Sir *Iohn Winter*, encountered them neare Beechly, and routed them, taking many priſoners, Aug. 12. 1644. having thus gallantly diſperſed the enemy, he did endeavour to ſecure the Frontier Garriſons under his Command, which he did accordingly, in which interim of time, Sir *Iohn Winter* again recruited, and came up towards the Forreſt of Deane, (where he had been before beaten) the which renowned *Maſſey* no ſooner heard of, but drew forth his ſtrength, and did with much courage and gallantrey march towards the ſaid Forreſt, and gave them battell, and in a ſmall ſpace had utterly routed them, taken and kild many, Febr. 26. 1644. and not long afterwards having intelligence of a party of the Kings horſe coming out of Briſtoll for the aſſiſtance of Prince *Maurice*, were met by this noble Generall, and upon a ſudden routed, and many taken priſoners, March 24. 1644. preſently afterwards he marched towards the ſtrong Garriſon of Eveſham, and beſieged it, upon a fierce ſtorme tooke it, with all the ammunition therein, May 27. 1645. having thus gallantly performed, not to be parallelled, conſidering his ſtrength, yet ſome who were no well-wiſhers to Honour, nor Religion, did murmur and complaine of this noble Generall, whoſe honour will ſtand to perpetuity upon

upon Gloceſter walls, and in all true-borne Engliſh mens hearts; and although ſome thought his ſudden taking off from that ſervice would have diſ-ingaged him from all ſervice, it is well knowne by the Weſt that after he was made there Generall, he did moſt gallantly, and was indeed (as I may ſo ſay) the very wall to defend Sir *Thomas Fairfax*'s Army from the incurſions of the enemy, brave *Maſſey* led brave *Fairfax* the way into the Weſt, witneſſe the daily skirmiſhes he was in for five or ſix weeks together, beating the enemy to retreats at leaſt 120. miles, taking and killing many, notwithſtanding the enemy was four to one, yet ſome ſaid (whom I will not here name) that the enemy was but a ſmall ſtrength, but when Sir *Thomas Fairfax* was to fight with them within two daies of the ſame time, the ſame party ſaid they were a great Army, and it was dangerous in fighting, I name this paſſage not to diſhonor any who deſerve praiſe, but to ſhew how and by what waies ſome uſe ſleights to under-value theſe better then themſelves, to ſet up themſelves; much more may be ſpoken in time convenient, when brave *Maſſey*'s honour will burſt forth like the Sun from under a cloud, and ſtand for after Ages ſo long as the Sun and Moon endure.

CHAP. XVI.



Phillip Skippon Esqr. Major Generall of the Army etc:

## CHAP. XVI.

## Upon the moſt renowned Souldier, Major Generall *Skippon*.

*More things to make a ſouldier compleat,*
*Are required then a valiant heart;*
*Time, travaile, art, experience great,*
*And ſcarrs, make up the whole of every part*
*Of warlike worth; theſe requiſites, and more*
*Stout* Skippon *had, and piety good ſtore;*
*Which made him to ſleight death at Naſby feild,*
*Which he deſerted not till foes did yeeld:*
*Edg hill, Newbery marſh, and Corniſh ground,*
*This Champions fame for evermore will ſound.*

*The due praiſe of Major-Generall Skippon.*

OF all the gallant Commanders England ever bred, renowned Major-Generall *Skippon* may have his name inrolled in that golden Beadrow, both for his faithfulneſſe, valour, and conſtant perſeverance, he never yet was knowne to turne his backe upon the proudeſt enemy, he never was cried up and Idolized for things he never performed, hee alwaies was ready to act the part of a valiant Champion, and to let the praiſe redound to thoſe that expected applauſe; he amongſt all the reſt, is the man (if I may ſo ſay) that hath gone through good report, and bad report, through threats, promiſes, and earneſt ſolicitations, and yet by all theſe is not (as too ma-

ny are) ſhaken in his ſtedfaſtneſſe, and to give gallant *Skippon* his due praiſe, he is one of the prime military men (at this day in command) in England, as may appeare by the many gallant exploits by him performed ſince his firſt taking up of Armes, he firſt encountering the enemy neare Worceſter, Septemb. 12. 1642. and putting them to flight, and from thence marched to Edge-hill, and drew the Army there into Battalia, charged the enemy reſolutely, and after a fierce and bloody fight, the enemy retreated with great loſſe, both of men and horſe, Octob. 22. 1643. Reading alſo taken by the aſſiſtance of valiant *Skippon*, April 18. 1643. as alſo Cirenceſter taken, and the Kings forces totally routed at Newbery fight; having performed this gallant ſervice according to command, he retreated with his Infantry to Winter-Quarters, but hearing of a houſe fortified, leaving open the rode, which did much miſchiefe to the City of London, he undertooke with a ſmall Brigade to bring it in obedience to the Parliament, which hee did moſt gallantly performe, taking the Garriſon, called by the name of Grafton-houſe, with all the Armes and Ammunition, and great ſtore of plunder, which was the ſouldiers booty, Decemb. 20. 1643. and having performed this gallant piece of ſervice, he came back to London for further inſtruction, and ſo ſoon as the valiant Generall the Earle of *Eſſex* was proyided, hee marched forth with him

*Grafton-houſe taken.*

him Weſtward,& took Barnſtaple,with Taun-Deane, 22. of June, 1644. and from thence marched more Weſtward, and tooke Mount-Stamford, Plimpton, Saltaſh, Launceſton, Greenvill-houſe and Newbridge, and from thence marched further into Cornewall and tooke Tadcaſter, and Foy, the Kings Forces drawing upon them, and taking them in that narrow creek,put them to great ſtreights,both for proviſion for men, and much more horſe, ſo that his Excellency by a Councell of Warre was adviſed to force a paſſage with his horſe through the Kings Army, which he accordingly did, but this heroick *Skippon* was allotted to ſtay behind, and make his termes as good as poſſible he could in this caſe with the King, and finding no faire termes from them, he encouraged his ſouldiers to ſtand to it, which accordingly they did,and fought with the Kings whole Army for ſome ſeven or eight daies together, not giving any ground at all, but rather gaining upon them, ſo that then the King thought good to grant them terms more reaſonable then before they would heare of, leaſt they might have waſted their Forces, or relief might have com,which drew neer them, and in this piece of hot ſervice, Generall *Skippon* did ſo gallant ſervice,as made both friends and foes much admire him: and becauſe there were many in London who murmured and complained, indeavouring with much earneſtneſſe to foment jealouſies and bring in diſ-

*Barnſtaple and Taunton taken.*

grace men of worth and eminencie, as the Lord *Roberts*, Sir *Philip Stapleton*, and some others, who were not of their opinion in Religion, *viz.* men of confusion in Church and State, even these men cry out of plots and designes, of carrying the Army into the West, but had the Army prospered, Oh then how London would have sounded of ----------
----------who had done the worke, though there had not been 20. in the whole Army: And these, and such like, are and have beene the practises of some against them that are not lovers of their abhominable doings, these their designes are like the fine designes of the-----but God in due time will deale with this Generation of selfe-exhorters, truth-destroyers, and Covenant-revolters, I shall give them no other epitome at present, and as for those worthies of England, *viz.* the Earle of *Essex*, the Earle of *Manchester*, the Lord *Roberts*, the Lord *Willoughby*, Sir *William Waller*, Sir *Philip Stapleton*, Sir *Samuel Luke*, M. Gen. *Poyntz*, Maior-Generall *Massey*, and Lievtenant-Generall *Skippon*, with the rest that are Covenant-keepers, as our Brethren of Scotland, who have borne with patience what the height of malice could invent against them; this will one day be their comfort, that they have beene reviled, and have not reviled againe, and that they have suffered all manner of wrong and reproach for Gods sake, his causes sake, and their Covenants sake: I shall say no

no more at preſent for them, but deſcend to the reſt of the valiant actions of this religious Commander, who was upon the new Modell of the Army liſted in the like office hee formerly executed under brave renowned *Eſſex*, Englands faithfull Lord Generall; valiant Sir *Thomas Fairfax* being created Generall in his ſtead, did upon recruit march forth with valiant *Skippon*, and gave the Kings Forces a diſmall battel at Naesby-field, where the Kings Forces were utterly routed, June 14. 1645. and afterward marched up to Leiceſter, and regained it, and this may ſtand to perpetuity, as a crowne of honour upon religious *Skippons* head, that he encountred the enemy in field and Garriſons 125. times, and never turned his back in the height of aſſault, ſtorme, or battell, upon the adverſe Party; to deſcribe all the particulars, I ſhall referre the Reader to the Table of this booke, and the actions of the two Generalls, *viz.* the Earl of *Eſſex*, and Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, and conclude exhorting to give God the glory of this Champions actions, for he alone was the ſupporter of his heart in the day of battel, and this great God was unto him a buckler, a helmet, a tower, a fort, and a rock of defence to him in the time of danger, and ſo he was, is, and will be to the end of the world, to all them that put their truſt in him, reſt on him, and keep Covenant with him.

Sr. John Meldrum

## CHAP. XVII.

## Upon Sir JOHN MELDRUM Knight, deceaſed.

*Nere was there in a man more ſelf-neglect,*
*Nor more contempt of lawfull reſt and eaſe,*
*Then in couragious* Meldrum, *whoſe defect*
*(If any) was exceſſe of zeale to pleaſe*
*His God, and to redreſſe his countries wrongs;*
*For which heroick acts, both pens and tongues*
*Shall* Meldrum *mellifie; and for th' expence*
*Of all his labours, heaven hath ta'ne him hence.*

*The due praiſe of Sir* John Meldrum.

SInce debts of honor are due to ſuch valiant Champions (as renowned *Meldrum* deceaſed,) thus neither words nor pens can ſufficiently expreſſe honor enough for future Ages to read, but ſince it is (by Gods providence) my lot, I ſhall endeavour to revive to poſterity the dying memory of our Engliſh, and Brother-Scottiſh Peers and Patriots due valour, and faithfulneſſe to maintaine Religion, the Kings Honor, the Parliaments Priviledges, the Subjects Liberties, and the firm union betwixt both Nations according to the ſacred Covenant: one of the firſt that with valour and courage ſtood up for the Parliament, was this thrice-honorable Scottiſh Patriot, who was as ſenſible of Englands diſtemper, as if it had been his owne, and therefore out of a godly

zeale he begirt his ſword about him, and with a couragious and gracious ſpirit went forth, and by a heavenly hand conquered his enemies as I ſhall make it appeare; At his firſt going forth, he joyned with Sir *William Waller*, and was aſſiſtant in the valiant ſervice of the Weſt, and in particular, he was very couragious and proſperous in the taking of Portſmouth in Hampſhire, as alſo the raiſing of the ſiege at Hull, July 22. 2642. and not long after, the Earle of *Newcaſtle* againe beſieged Hull, and this noble and renowned Sir *John Meldrum* iſſued out, beat the Earle with his whole Army out of their Workes, tooke nine piece of Ordnance, and much more Ammunition, Octob. 13. 1643. and having beaten the enemy and raiſed their ſiege, hee marched into the field, and by the aſſiſtance of noble Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, tooke the ſtrong town of Gainſborough by ſtorme, with all the men, armes, and ammunition therein, Decem. 20. 1643. and afterwards he tooke the Iſle of Axholm with all the Ammunition, Febr. 4. 1643. and from thence marched to his owne County, of which he was (by the Parliament) made Generall, *viz.* the County of Lancaſhire, where he was no ſooner come, but he had notice of a great Brigade under the Command of the Lord *Byron*, and Lord *Mollenaux* near Ormskirk plundering, to whom he haſtned, and coming within ſight of them, they preſently prepared to battell, and charged once, and then ran quite away,

way, being utterly routed, and having loſt at
aſt 1000. horſe, and the Lord *Byron* himſelfe
id in a Corne-field, or elſe had beene taken
riſoner, Aug. 20. 1644. having cleared the
eld, he againe marched towards the Iſle and
ort of Jarmouth, and in a ſhort time took it,
ith all the Ammunition therein, and from
ence marched to Scarborough, and took it,
ith many ſhips in the Harbor, cloſely be-
irt the Caſtle, and by a moſt bold and reſo-
te aſſault received his deaths wound, the
hich his ſouldiers took much to heart, ma-
ng moſt ſad lamentation for him, and they
one did not lament his loſſe, but the Parlia-
ent alſo, and many thouſands more in the
ingdome; and although his perſon be taken
om us, yet his name will ſtand to perpetuity,
d our after-Ages will ſpeake to brave *Mel-*
*um*'s praiſe.

CHAP.

Sr. William Balfore etc.

## CHAP. XVIII.

## Upon the valiant and faithfull Knight, Sir *William Balfour.*

*That providence that made thee first a cause*
*Of preservation of the innocent,*
*Call'd thee to preservation of his Lawes,*
*And the destruction of the violent*
*Opposers of just rights and Liberties;*
*Therefore the List of Worthies doth comprize*
*Valiant* Balfour, *whom fames relation*
*Soundeth an honour to the Scottish Nation.*

*The due praise of Sir* William Balfour.

IF there were not in the Common-wealth some men of publike spirits *Belfour*-like, to lay a side places of honour and profit, to promote the publike, as he did, our Common-weal would become a common woe, to all that have habitation therein, or relation thereunto, but as we and our children after us have cause to blesse God for accomplishing our war, so we and our children also, will have just cause to honour the persons in the memoriall of the gallant actions of our English and Scottish noble Commanders and Souldiers, one whereof here speakes as much honour to the Kingdome of Scotland, as any one this day in Europe of his rank and quality; brave Sir *William Balfour* by name, some of whose brave actions I shall insert, as so many ever-

everlaſting monuments of his praiſe, and for his gallant ſervice he performed under his Excellency, Englands faithfull Lord Generall, the deceaſed renowned Earle of *Eſſex*, I ſhall omit for brevities ſake, and only ſpeake breefly of thoſe his gallant exploits performed in the taking of Newbery, with all the arms and ammunition therein and afterwads cleared thoſe parrs of an oppreſſing Adverſary, and not many moneths afterwards marched further Weſtward, according to order, and took Weymouth, and in it 27. peeces of Ordnance, with all the reſt of thier Ammunition; and having ſetled that Garriſon and cleared thoſe parts, he marched with all ſpeed towards Taunton-Deane, and tooke it with all the Ammunition therein; many more exploits and valiant actions he performed, ſtill eyeing the publike ſafety more then his owne or private intereſt, perſevering in all his actions, ſtanding to his Covenant principles, *viz.* the advantage of Reformation in Church and State, and the rooting out of Popery, Prelacy, Schiſm, and Hereſie, that as there is but one God ſo there might be one faith, one truth, and one way of worſhipping this one God in newneſſe of heart and affections.

CHAP.

Major Generall Poyntz

## CHAP. XIX.

## Upon the couragious Commander, Major-Gen. *Poyntz*, Knight.

*Here valour and fidelity contend*
*Which ſhall exceed in an officious way,*
*And both doe to poſterity commend*
*Brave* Pointz *triumphing on a routing day*
*In Rowton-Heath neer Cheſter, where the flower*
*Of Cavaleerian force fell in the power*
*Of this Commander, whoſe couragious breſt*
*Hath purchas'd honour, and his Cuntries reſt.*

THis valiant and faithfull Commander, Major Generall *Poyntz*, if it were onely for his conſtancy in the cauſe he undertooke, and ſtability, deſerveth of all true-born Engliſh-men, to be honoured, and as a Souldier he hath done gallantly, even when the Parliament and Kingdome was in a low condition, and the enemy ſtrong, yet he in many parts North, and North-Weſt gave the Kings forces many defeats, and overthrowes, as at Rounton Heath, neer Weſt-Cheſter, and cleared thoſe parts, and afterwards drew more Northward, and cleared thoſe parts, was alwaies active in promoting the publike, and when the warre was compleated, and our Brethren of Scotland retreated towards their owne Kingdome, this renowned Sir *Sydenham Poyntz*

*The due praiſe of Major-Generall Poyntz.*

*Poyntz* had a command to ſecure and keep in quietneſſe thoſe Northerne parts, in caſe of any inſurrection of the Malignant or any other party, which he did moſt faithfully performe, and in all his proceedings he did endeavour to keep brotherly unity with our Brethren of Scotland, which may adde one badge of honour to him more then to ſome of the reſt of our gallant Commanders, and this may be the crowne of his honour, that in all the troubles of England, and ſad diviſion, he hath kept himſelfe unſpotted from covetouſneſſe, ambition, or faction, which if all men in eminency and truſt had done the like, we ſhould have had leſſe conteſts for honour, and more ſelf-deniall, leſſe reviling of and exclaiming at our faithfull Brethren of Scotland, and more Covenant-ingaged affection to them, leſſe fomenting and foſtring of diviſion, and more advancing of the truth in a reall Reformation, accorrding to our moſt ſacred Oath, and I could wiſh ſome men of eminency had not been ſo guilty of blowing and kindling the coles of jealouſie betwixt Eugland and Scotland, and finding God blaſted them in that Machiavell deſigne, they act a ſecond tragedy not inferiour to the former, *viz.* foment and countenance a diviſion at home in the ſame Kingdome, amongſt one and the ſame Subjects of one fleſh and blood, and although God (it may be) hath uſed ſome ſuch men to doe his owne worke, whom as men I honour, yet

yet I am confident their honour is not of so long a life as their person, but for faithfull men, such as valiant *Poyntz*, when their persons decay and decrease, their honours will increase to posterity.

*The Religious successfull and truly Valliant Lieutenant Generall Cromwell*

## CHAP. XX.

# Upon the valiant Commander, Lievtenant-Generall *Cromwell.*

*Here's noble blood, if that a noble mind*
*Makes man noble by denomination;*
*And he that reads this Souldiers acts, shall find*
*Matter of wonderment, and admiration:*
*That in such well-fought fields and fortresses*
*Assaulted, alwaies conquering happinesse*
*Attended him; thus (with grace beautified)*
*Despised men pull down great Princes pride.*

*The due praise of Lievtenant Generall Cromwell.*

AS a valiant, faithfull Commander, brave *Cromwell* deserves perpetuall honour, who for his gallant actions, the Cavaliers have (Anabaptist-like) rebaptized him (if I may properly so say) and given him a new name, called *Old Iron sides*, and very well they might call him so, for oftentimes hee did prove to them as an irron rod to breake them in pieces; God hath used him as one of the great instruments to rescue our Religion Lawes and Liberties out of the hands of those that would have destroyed them all, and therefore he deserveth high honour: I here present to the view of the world, his valiant exploits (in shorter terms then M. *Sprig* in his large Folio History of large relations and of the largest size) since hee was made Commander of a

Brigade; one of the firſt and gallant pieces of ſervice he performed, was in the taking of Stamford, and clearing the parts adjacent, often skirmiſhing with the enemy, alwaies proſperous, eſpecially at that never to be forgotten fight at Marſton-More, where in perſon he did performe moſt gallant ſervice, and afterwards was active in all his undertakings, and being eminently taken notice of upon the Modell of the new Army, was choſen Lievtenant-Generall, and at that great battell of Naſeby did bravely performe the day, to the downfal of the Cavalierian faction, and encouraged the ſouldiers to proſecute the day, and with zealous courage marched towards their Garriſons, and firſt tooke in Leiceſter, and afterwards Heighworth, relieved Taunton-Deane, re-gained Ilcheſter, routed *Gorings* Weſtern Army, took alſo Langport, Burrough, Bridgewater and the Citie of Bath, and afterwards did march with the Army againſt Sherborne-Caſtle, and took it with the Caſtle of Nunney, Porſhut Point, and the ſtrong Towne and Caſtle of Briſtoll, and having re-gained that marched to the Devizes, and tooke it, with the Caſtle of Farleigh, Chedwick and the ſtrong Garrſon of Baſing the very receptacle of rogueing Rob-Carriers, and having performed this gallant ſervice, hee marched more Weſtward towards the reliefe of thoſe poore oppreſſed parts, and in his march tooke Langford-houſe, Tiverton, Fulford and Chillington-houſe,

houſe, and preſently marched to Pouldram-houſe and tooke it, relieved Plymouth, regained Budex Church and Sir *Francis Drake's* houſe, and having thus weakened the Kings ſtrength in Garriſon, he did march towards the Lord *Hopton* and routed him, took Launceſton, Liſtithiell, Saltaſh, Wardbridge, and Temple-guard, the Lord *Hopton* recruited to the number of 5000. Horſe, whom within few daies was by this valiant Commander and the reſt, inforced to disband and deliver with all their Ammunition, and having cleared the field in the Weſt, marched up to Dennis-Caſtle and tooke it alſo, with Felford Haven, Axmouth, Inch-houſe, and Hilford, Exeter hearing hereof did alſo ſuddenly deliver, and Barnſtaple ſtood not upon ſo great termes as formerly, but was ſurrendred, and having finiſhed the work in thoſe parts, marched more Eaſtward, and took Radcot-houſe, Sherborn, and Oxford, and having been thus active, and compleated the worke, except ſome petty Garriſons, this valiant *Cromwell* came backe to take his place, as a Member of the Houſe of Commons, where I leave him to act by his counſell, according to that patterne he hath acted with his hands.

Richard Browne Esqr. Major Generall
of Oxon Berkshire & Buckingham.

## CHAP. XXI.

## Upon the valiant and worthy Gentleman, Major-Genneral *Brown.*

*And brave* Brown *bringeth up the Reare,*
*Laſt in the Liſt, but not the leaſt in field,*
*And he that reads this Souldiers acts, ſhall find*
*Matter of wonderment and admiration,*
*That in ſuch well-fought fields and fortreſſes*
*Aſſaulted, alwaies conquering happineſſe*
*Attended him; thus (with grace beautifide)*
*Deſpiſed men pull down great Princes pride.*

*The due praiſe of Major-Generall Brown.*

BRave *Brown*, although laſt in Liſt of the beadrow of Englands Worthies, yet inferiour to few in his actions and fidelity, as the Cavaliers know and acknowledge at this day with griefe of heart, and that it may bee manifeſt to all, I ſhall here inſert part of thoſe gallant paſſages and exploits by him performed ſince theſe unnaturall uncivill civill warres began: and firſt when Englands never to bee forgotten generally beloved Generall, the bewailed, deceaſed Earle of *Eſſex*, firſt marched forth, this gallant Commander attended him in his marches from London towards the enemies Quarters, and falling in upon them neere Worceſter, they utterly defeated them and put them to flight, in this battell this ſucceſſefull Major-Generall *Browne* did moſt excel-

lent ſervice, and afterwards marched after the Kings Forces, who did recruit with much vigorouſneſſe, but being againe over-taken at Edgehill, were inforced to fight, which both ſides did moſt gallantly, but after a hot diſpute the Kings forces gave ground, retreated, and our ſouldiers kept the field, having won the day, and having thus proſperouſly proceeded, and the winter drawing on apace, they came to London the chiefe Garriſon of England, and ſo ſoon as Forces were able to march, this renowned *Browne* did march forth with a Brigade againſt Arundell Caſtle, and by a fierce ſtorme tooke it, with all the Ammunition, and not long after this ſervice marched into Kent, and quel'd the mutineers that had made a great uproare there, afterwards cleared thoſe parts and marched up to Walthamhouſe, and tooke it with much Ammunition, and from thence marched to Greenlandhouſe and tooke it alſo, and afterwards took Abbington, and fortified it juſt under the enemies noſes, and defended it moſt valiantly againſt all the power the King then had in his chiefe Garriſon of Oxford, tooke alſo an opportunity and marched forth and took the ſtrong Garriſon, Ballaſith-houſe, with all the proviſion, and retreated back to Abbington, and preſerved it from all the furious attempts of the enemy: Theſe with many more gallant pieces of ſervice, did this gallant Commander performe, and though many proffers of

of honour, riches, and preferment were made him, yet this may be valiant *Brownes* honour, that he did refuse all, and stood for that cause his Covenant had ingaged him unto, and doth persevere to this day, which if he also doe to the end, it will be a crowne of honour to religious renowned *Browne* for ever.

AN

AND now having briefly recited many of the gallant actions of ſome of our valiant Commanders, I ſhal alſo add hereunto the names of many more, who have been ſeconders of the former, in gallant performances: and becauſe moſt of their actions are included with the former, I ſhall at preſent only ſpeak to part of the particulars, but for the future (God willing) I do intend to ſpeak more at large: for the firſt, the truly worſhipfull Colonell *Hollis*, his birth and blood ſpeak him to be a man that is free from baſeneſſe, his actions in the field have been valiant, and his ends faithfull, and I dare bouldly ſay, it was not profit, honor, or preferment did allure that thrice noble hearted *Hollis*; neither was it the Tower of London, in which he was moſt unjuſtly impriſoned, did any wayes daunt this valiant-hearted publike-ſpirited noble deſcended and religious affected *Denzill Hollis* from proſecuting the deſigne of God, and his Country: and for many of his valiant actions in the field, I might ſpeak much to his praiſe, as alſo of his valiant Regiment (not inferiour to any in England, or that ever was in England ſince theſe laſt troubles in England) but at preſent I forbeare for brevities ſake, and for his learned ſpeeches, profound motions, and religious orthodox advice and Councell, in the Honorable Houſe of Commons, I could inſert ſomthing to his honour (which is well knowne) if it were proper for time and place. And

And next in order to religious *Hollis*, hall ſpeak of faithfull Covenant-keeping *Philip Stapleton*, ſomtimes Commiſary-enerall to Englands generally beloved Ge-rall the Earle of *Eſſex*, and as it hath been d of that religious Earle deceaſed, that hen he was alive, there was none like him in ublike Covenant engaged heart, ſo when he ed, he left not his fellow; ſo I may truly ſay the truly worſhipfull Sir *Philip Stapleton*, without prejudice I may ſpeak it; there is ot his fellow-Knight, nor will hee leave his llow behind him, I wiſh England were wor-y of ſuch men as hee is; I might add to this nowned *Stapleton* many gallant things he th both performed by his ſword and his ouncell, which are more for his honour then l his enemies I hope can invent for his diſ-nour, but for me to pretend (as ſome of the w light-mongers do) to light a candle to the n, were a maſter-peece of folly, therefore I all ſay no more but leave brave *Stapleton* be-ad with wiſdome honour and glory as a robe. And ſo I ſhall deſcend to ſpeak of valiant Sir *David Leſley*, whoſe actions do deſerve to be ritten in letters of gold: for to rehearſe hem, were to mention almoſt all the victo-es of that faithfull Army of our true-harted ethren of Scotland; but I ſhall at preſent nly give religious Sir *David Leſley* this cha-acter, a man noble by birth, noble in mind, nd noble in actions; true to his Country,

true

true to his Covenant, and true to his God as also loyall to his King in all just wayes and proceedings which renders not him only honour, but also that Army which had such and many such like religious Commanders and Souldiers.

And the next to this religious and faithfull *Lesly* is Sir *George Booth* the elder of Cheshire, who when the troubles first began, stood up for his Countrey, exciting his tenants so to do, promising them that had leases of their lands from him, that if any such did suffer in person or goods, he would make them recompence, and if any had Lease by life, and should be slaine, the life of his wife, child or friend, should be put in his stead (a brave religious resolution) if all the Gentry that had adhered to the Parliament had done the like, the warres could never have lasted so long: But this religious brave *Booth* thought it not enough so to doe, but tooke a place of command himselfe, and was verie active and couragious for the preservation of his Countrey, did many gallant exploits, which I hope hereafter to mention at large, and at present give him this Character, faithfull, free, grave, godly, brave *Booth*, the flower of Cheshire.

Another neighbour and associated, vigilant and valiant Commander, is Sir *John Seaton*, a Lancashire Gentleman, for activity, piety, and constancy, inferiour to few in England, he is the man under God, did pull down the pride,

rage,

ge and cruelty of the proud, potent, Pa-
ſticall Lord *Strange*, who with his great Ar-
y thought to carry all before him; but as we
ave juſt cauſe, ſo let us bleſſe God and honour
rue-hearted Sir *John Seaton*, for thoſe great
allant things that have been done in refor-
ed Lancaſhire, and conſequently in all
ngland.

And as great honour is due to valiant *Sea-*
*n*, for all his victories performed, which are
entioned in the Liſt of the Lord Generall,
to valiant, vigilant and religious true-
earted and right honourable Colonell *Har-*
*ey*, who when things were at a low conditi-
n was willing to doe his Kingdome ſervice,
arched forth with a Brigade of the City of
ondon, and with a ſmall party did moſt va-
ant things, which I omit for brevities ſake.
nd becauſe I have ſomwhat more knowledge
f him then many, of whom I have and am
o ſpeak of, I can without flattery ſay of true-
earted *Harvey*, thus much, that I ever found
im a man of a noble ſpirit, free from by,
rivate, and baſe ends, aiming at the good
nd proſperity of the Common-wealth;
ctive for the ends contained in the moſt ſa-
ed Nationall League and Covenant: a man
oſt free from the ſcab of errour, adhering to
o faction nor party, further then the Cove-
nant, union of the Kingdomes, and truth of
God will admit of; and as hee is a Member
of that viſible Body the Parliament, ſo alſo I
verily

verily believe him to bee a Member of that invisible Body of Jesus Christ; I wish so much good to England, that all their Parliament Members were such as pious true-hearted *Harvey*.

And with him also valiant victorious Sir *Samuel Luke*, a man who never was knowne to turne his back upon the Enemy, in most fights of the Army of his Excellency the Earl of *Essex*, brave Sir *Samuel Luke* deserves to be honoured for his undaunted resolution, and this (I hope) I may truly say, that hee is no turne-coat Knight, nor disobedient Commander, but was at first beginning what (I hope and verily believe) he will be to the end, *viz.* a true-hearted publike ingaged Covenant keeping and vertuous true-hearted English Knight, to whom England may be indebted, and he not indebted to England.

The next in order, which is little used, which if any shall judge me out, I shall desire to be excused, because it is the Nationall Malady at this day, and therefore if any shall conclude it is too high or too low for the right worshipfull Sir *Tho. Middleton*, or any other, I shall leave it unto their wisdoms to please themselves, and to doe as it seems just in their owne eyes, as it was when there was no King in Israel, yet I shall (I hope) give satisfaction to this worthy Commander, as to the rest, in declaring to the world that he hath been and still is, faithfull in performing most gallant a-

ctions

ctions in and upon the Borders of Wales, ſubduing many parties of Welch forces, taking many Garriſons both by ſtorm, ſiege, and ſtratagem, he hath in moſt places where he came, gained the love as well of his enemies as others, he conquered not onely by the ſword, but alſo by his good and faithfull carriage, he behaved himſelfe like a man of wiſdome, a man of honour and verue, which is much to be found in one man, I ſhall for brevities ſake deſcend to ſpeake of religious Sir *John Gell*, whoſe worth is ſuch as ſpeake him to bee a man beloved of his Countrey, and feared by his enemies, valiant in his actions, and faithfull in his ends to promote truth and peace, it is honour enough for gallant *Gell* to be Patron of theſe vertuous parts, of which alſo deceaſed *Hambden* was a man deſerves to be put into the ſame beadrow, for a gallant, valiant, vertuous Saint, and the taking of that wiſe States-man away was the great weakening of the Martiall affaires, Parliamentary affaires, and Church-affaires, the taking away from the evill to come the zealous, religious, Earle of *Eſſex*, the faithfull valiant *Meldrum*, the wiſe vertuous *Pym*, the undaunted Covenanted *Hambden*, ſpeakes little proſperity either for Church or State, I feare, I pray it may prove otherwiſe.

And ſo I ſhall proceed to ſpeake a few words concerning the worſhipfull Colonell *Weſt*, Lievtenant of the Tower of London, whoſe

whoſe faithfulneſſe deſerves much of this City, who hath not been biaſſed by parties and factions, which if he had, London might long ere this have been lain levell with the ground, which is by his faithfull prudence, at this day preſerved, and I am confident, all Covenant-engaged Engliſhmen, more eſpecially Citizens, and ſuch as in ſome meaſure know him, will conclude with me, concerning this thrice noble and truly worſhipfull Colonell *Weſt*, Lievtenant of the Tower: That he is a holy Saint, a valiant Souldier, and a loyall Subject, which I hope, wil be as a badge of honour to him for after ages to read.

And for the honour of London, I ſhall adde to him Colloneil *Manwaring*, Commander of the Horſe raiſed by the City for the defence of it ſelfe and Parliament, this noble Commander bears about with him the badges of his honour, *viz.* wounds received in batteli; I ſhall conclude what I have to ſay of him, in that I doe believe concerning him, that he is a man of a vertuous heart, of gallant deſert, and a ſouldier expert.

And for the honour of Wales, I ſhall make mention firſt of Col. *Laugherne*, whoſe prudence, valour and fidelity, hath preſerved thoſe parts, and kept them in good obedience, and by a handfull of men, hee hath encountered great Armies, routed and diſperſt them, and hath done like an honourable man, a loyall-hearted man, and a faithfuli man.

A ſeconder of himſelfe, and for the honour likewiſe of Wales is the valiant Colonell *Morgan*, Governour of Gloceſter, who hath the command over that Garriſon, that was under God, the preſervation of England, he hath ever (ſince he was put in the truſt therewith) improved himſelfe to be faithfull, hath done much ſervice for the Parliament, and that which is the badge of his and alſo Colonell *Laughorne's* honour, is that they have ſtood faithfull to God, their King and Parliament from the beginning, and are ſtill the ſame, according to the Covenant, which (I hope) will be unto them and all the reſt of the Covenant-engaged Commanders, an eternall honour.

Amongſt whom faithfull and reſolute Colonell *Birch* deſerveth to be had in remembrance, for all his gallant actions perform'd, eſpecially ſince the new Modell, he hath not been ablent in any materiall piece of ſervice, but done his part, and I could ſay truly, more then his part, were it not I ſhould procure the emulation of ſome men: but if I had been ſilent of him, his actions ſpeake him honour enough, and much more then my pen can expreſſe, therefore I ſhall at preſent, be ſilent concerning him.

And call to minde the noble Colonell *Mitton*, whoſe actions have been many and proſperous, and although his ſervice hath been hard, his Brigade ſmall, and his pay poor,

yet hath he hitherto kept himselfe from disobedience, and his souldiers from mutiny, they never yet dared the Parliament, nor pillaged the Countrey, but alwaies carried themselves like faithfull servants to their Masters, the King and Parliament.

Another of the like faithfull Commanders is loyall-hearted, valiant-minded Col. *Butler*, an honourable Member of the commanding and conquering Army, who hath left no Garrison unconquered, nor no power unsubdued in England: This resolute spirit hath beene in most of these the gallant performances of the Army, and hath in what he undertooke, done little inferiour to any of the most prosperous Commanders in England, as in some kind fears of honour make it to appeare.

I intend brevity, but must not forget another of the valiant Commanders, Colonell *Whaley*, a man of honour and of trust, who deserves as much from the King and Parliament as the best of the Commanders in his Excellency *Thomas Fairfax*'s Army (now resident) onely one excepted, which I shall say more of in my second additon, which at present time will not admit of, and therefore I shall conclude in two or three words apiece to two or three Commanders more.

As Colonell *D'eAlbere* who hath beene faithfull alwayes to the Parliament, and done them good service, and although he bee not an English-man, yet (I hope) none will bee so

ungratefull, but acknowledge, he hath done ngland good ſervice.

Likewiſe Vice-Admirall *Batten* hath perrmed moſt gallant ſervice at Seas, and with he Navy hath been as a Bulwarke to preerve our diſtracted Kingdome from forraigne ower, which had (in all appearance) long ere is made us miſerable.

Many valiant things have by him been perrmed, as alſo the valiant Reare-Admirall *anley*, whom I deſigned to bring up the are, his actions in Wales, Cornewall, Deaſhire, and the Northerne parts of Enand, can witneſſe to bee ſuch, as deſerve a ſtory of themſelves to be extant to ſucding Generations. And thus much I can , as moſt conclude with mee, that there is his fellow at Sea this day, for valour, and gement, in the commanding and mannag a Navy at Sea; I crave pardon in my e concluſion, and deſire to be excuſed by ny, whom I ſhall hereafter mention, as Sir *ert Pye*, Colonell Sir *Hardreſſe Waller*, Coell Sir *Arthur Haſlerig*, Colonell Sir *nes Harrington*, Colonell Sir *William Conle*, Colonell Sir *Matthew Boynton*, a whom England owes much honour as alſo thoſe deceaſed valiant hearted thies, who adhered to the Parliament, ve here nominated, as alſo all others that beene ſlaine on the Kings party, with common ſouldiers on both ſides, as al-

ſo thoſe that fled out of the Kingdome, all which I hope will bee excepted of without prejudice from him who hath hitherto been and reſolveth (by the help of God) for the future to bee the Kingdomes moſt faithfull ſervant, in reality, conſtancy, and ſencerity, to ſerve them,

*Joſiah Ricraft.*

*A perfect List of the many Victories obtained (through the blessing of God) by the Parliaments Forces under the Command of his Excellency,* Robert *Earl of* Essex *and* Ewe, *Viscount* Hereford, *Lord* Ferrers *of* Chartley, Bourchier *and* Lovaine, *Lord Generall of* England: *His Excellency* Alexander Lesly *Earl of* Leven *Lord Generall of the Army of our Brethren of* Scotland: *And the right honourable* Edward *Lord* Mountague *Earl of* Manchester *Viscount* Mandevile, *Lord* Kimbolton, *Chancellour of the University of* Cambridge, *Major- Generall of the Associated Counties, &c. With the names of the Cities, Towns, Castles, and Forts, taken from the Enemie since the beginning of these unnaturall Warres in the Yeares* 1642, 43, 44 *to the* 14 *of June,* 1645.

THe first City in England assaulted by the Cavaliers since these unnaturall warres began, (after the King was denied admittance into Hull) was renowned Coventry; the King came in person against it and the inhabitatns therof most courageously sallied forth, and routed their Forces, took two peeces of Ordnance, and many Prisoners, July 26. 1642.

2 The Cavaliers had no sooner recruited, but ingaged with the Forces under the command of the Lord *Brook* near Southam, where they were again routed, and many taken Prisoners.

3 Portſay Illand (the 15. of Auguſt) taken, with all the Armes and Ammunition therein.

4 The Town and Caſtle of Portſmouth in Hamſhire taken, with all the armes and ammunition therin, by the renowned Patriots, Sir *William Waller*, and Sir *Iohn Meldrum*, of happy memory.

5 Southſay caſtle taken by ſurpriſall, with all the armes and ammunition.

6 His Majeſties Forces routed neare Worceſter about the 12, of September 1642. by his Excellency Englands faithfull Lord Generall the Earl of Eſſex, in which fight the religious and faithfull Cllonell *Brown* did gallant ſervice.

7 The ever to be honoured town of Manchester in Lancaſhire, the Garriſon thereof being but few in number, and brought to great penury, yet moſt gallantly iſſued forth beat the Lord *Strange*, raiſed the ſiege, and took many Priſoners.

8 Cawood Caſtle in Yorkſhire taken by ſtorme, with all the arms and ammunition the 23. of October 1642.

9 His Majeſties Forces routed at the never to be forgotten and famous fought battell o Edg-hill, Octob. 22. 1643. where was take the Kings ſtanderd, L. *Willoughby*, Sir *Edwar Stanley*, Col. *Vavaſour*, Col *Lunsford*, an many hundreds more; in which fight wa ſlaine the Earl of *Lindſey*, L. Generall of H Majeſties Forces, the Lord *Aubeny*, Sir *Edmo*

*Ver*

*Verny*, the Kings Standerd-bearer, with divers other Officers of quality, and many hundred common ſouldiers; in which battell his Excellency the Earl of Eſſex fought ſo gallantly ſhewing much courage and fidelity, that his very enemies did acknowledge it.

10 The Caſtle of Farnham taken by ſtorm, with all the armes and ammunition, by the renowned Sir *William Waller*.

11 Madbury neare Plymouth taken by ſtorme with all the ammunition.

12 The City and Caſtle of Wincheſter taken by Sir *William Waller*, and in it the L. *Grandiſon*, and 65. other Gentlemen and Commanders; 1000. Foot, 600. Horſe, 200. Dragoones, and 600. armes, with all the reſt of the arms and ammunition, December 7. 1642.

13 The Earl of Newcaſtles Army in the North neer Tadcaſter routed by the noble Lord *Fairfax*, about the 8. of December, 1642.

14 Arundell caſtle in Suſſex taken by ſtorme Decemb. 16. 1642. with all the armes and ammunition, by Sir *William Waller*, and Col. *Brown*.

15 Chicheſter taken by Sir *William Waller* the 26. of December 1642. with all the armes and ammunition therein.

16 The Earl of Newcaſtles Popiſh Army again routed neer Bradford, by the noble and religious Lord *Fairfax*, January 3. 1642.

17 The ſaid Army of the Earl of Newcaſtle had no ſooner rallied and recruited, but they were again routed by the noble and ſucceſſefull Lord *Fairfax*, neer Leeds, the 9. of January, 1642.

18 His Majeſties Forces routed neer Henly upon Thames the 11. of January, 1642. and many hundreds taken priſoners.

19 Leeds taken by noble Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, January 26. 1642. with all the armes and ammunition therein.

20 His Majeſties Forces (under the command of Sir *Thomas Aſton*) routed neer Namptwich, by the noble and truly religious Sir *William Brereton*, Jan. 28. 1642. taken priſoners 110. Foot, and 100. Horſe.

21 The town of Preſton in Lancaſhire taken (by Sir *Iohn Seaton*) by ſtorme, Feb. 10. 1642. with all the armes and ammunition therein.

22 Lancaſter town and Caſtle taken Febr. 12. 1642. with all the Ammunition.

22. The Corniſh Cavaliers routed the 26. of February, 1642. neere Madbury, five pieces of Ordnance, 200. Arms, 120. Priſoners taken.

24 Lichfield Cloſe taken, March 3. 1642. with all the ammunition.

25 Laſtoll ſurpriſed with all the armes and ammunition.

26 Th Army under the command of the Earle of Northampton, routed neer Stafford, and the Earle himſelfe ſlaine by faithfull Sir *William*

*VVilliam Brereton*, and Sir *John Gell*, about the the 25. of March, 1643.

27 Malmesbury taken by ſtorme, March 28. 1643. by Sir *VVilliam VValler*, with all the armes and ammunition.

28 The Welch Army under the command of the Lord *Herbert* were routed in the Forreſt of Deane, by Sir *VVilliam VValler*, and Col. *Maſſey*.

29 Tewksbury taken by faithfull Colonell *Maſſey*, with all the armes and ammunition, about the third of Aprill 1643.

30 The town of Wigon in Lancaſhire taken by Sir *John Seaton*, with all the armes and ammunition therein.

31 Monmouth in Wales taken by Sir *VVilliam VValler*, about which time that vigilant Commander did alſo ſurprize three Troopes of Horſe that were under the command of Prince *Maurice*.

32 The town of Higman taken by Sir *VVillam VValler*, and in it 1444 common Souldiers, and 150 Commanders and Gentlemen, about the 16. of Aprill, 1643.

33 Newman taken by Sir *VVilliam VValler*, with all the ammunition.

34 Rosbridge taken with all the Amunition, by Sir *VVilliam VValler*.

35 Chepſtow taken by Sir *VVilliam VValler* with all the Ammunition.

36 Hereford taken by Sir *VVilliam VValler*, by ſtorm, and in 42 Knights and Commanders

ders and 600 common Souldiers.

37 Sherborn town and caſtle taken by Sir *VVilliam VValler*, with all the Ammunition.

38 Redding taken by his Excellency the Earl of Eſſex, April 18 1643.

39 Lemſter taken by Sir *VVilliam VValler* with all the Ammunition.

40 The towne of Whaley in Lancaſhire, taken by the noble Mancheſterians.

41 Croyland taken the 29. of Aprill, 1643. with all the ammunition.

42 Stafford taken by the ever honoured, and true lover of Religion and his Countrey, Sir *VVilliam Brereton*.

43 Wolverhampton taken by Sir *VV. Brereton* with all the ammunition.

44 Wakefield taken by the Lord *Fairfax* the 27 of May 1643. with all the Ammunition.

45 Warrington in Lancaſhire taken by the valorous and faithful Mancheſterians, with all the Armes and Ammunition, the 29 of May 1643.

46 Whitchurch taken by Sir *VVilliam Brereton*, with all the Ammunition.

47 The Kings forces routed neer Wells the laſt of May, by Sir *VVilliam VValler*.

48 Hagerſton caſtle taken by ſtorme, the ſecond of June 1643.

49 Holy Iland (with the caſtle) taken by the noble Earl of Warwick.

50 Tamworth caſtle taken, June 4. 1643. with

with all the ammunition therein

51 Eckleſall caſtle taken by the moſt religious Sir *VVill. Brereton*, June 26. 1643. with al the Ammunition.

52 Lin Regis in Norfolk taken by the right honorable Earl of Manchester.

53 Cirenceſter taken by the renowned Lord Generall Earl of Eſſex.

54 His Majeſties great and potent Army routed by his Excellencie the L. Generall at Newbery fight, where was killed of his Majeſties party five Lords and many hnndreds of others, in which fight, his Excellencie did in his own perſon moſt gallantly charge the adverſe party, and ſhewed ſuch valour as did much incourage the whole Army.

55 Gainesborough in Lincolnſhire taken, with all their Ammunition.

56 The town of Stanford taken by Col. *Cromwell.*

57 The mutinous kentiſh Forces routed by by Colonell *Brown*, and that great inſurrection ſtopped.

58 Houghton caſtle in Cheſhire taken by Sir *VVilliam Brereton* July 22. 1643 with all the ammunition.

59 A party of the Earl of Newcaſtles Popiſh Army routed, Aug. 14. 1643.

60 The Earl of Newcaſtles whole Army routed neare Horn-caſtle, by the Earl of *Manchester*, 1500 foot taken, 200 horſe taken, 55 colours, many Gentlemen and Commanders.

61 Horn-caſtle taken by the truly noble and religious Earl of *Mancheſter*, with all the ammunition, Septemb. 2. 1643.

62 The City of Lincoln taken by the noble Earl of *Mancheſter*, with all the armes and ammunition.

Gainesborough taken by the Earl of *Mancheſter*, with all the ammunition, Octob. 12 1643.

64 The Lord *Capell* routed near the Nantwich, by Sir *VVilliam Brereton*, Novem. 8. 1643.

65 Bullingbrook-caſtle taken by the Lord *VVilloby*, with all the armes and ammunition, Novemb. 14. 1643.

66 The town of Wareham taken with all the armes and ammunition Novemb, 16. 1645.

67 Holt- caſtle taken by Sir *VVilliam Brereton* with all the armes and ammunition, Novemb. 21. 1643.

68 Harden-caſtle taken by Sir *William Brereton* one of the Patriots of his Countrey.

69 The town of Rippon taken by Sir *William Brereton*, Decemb. 3. 1643. with all the ammunition.

70 Flint town and caſtle taken by Sir *Thomas Middleton*, with all the ammuniti on, Decemb. 5. 1643.

71 The Town and Fort of Moſton taken, with all the Ammunition, 9. December, 1643.

72. The

72 The town of Wotton taken by Colo. *Maſsey*, with all the ammunition, Decemb. 11. 1643.

73 The L. *Digby* routed by the Garriſon ſouldiers of Plimouth, who tooke 200 horſe and 200 foot.

74 The L. *Craford* routed by Sir *William VValler* neare Alton, in which fight faithfull and religious Lievten. Col. *Tailer* did moſt gallant ſervice.

75 Alton taken by Sir *W. VValler*, with all the armes and ammunition.

76 Grafton-houſe taken by Major Generall *Skippon*, with all the ammunition, Decemb. 20. 1643.

77 Holt-houſe taken by ſtorme with all the armes and ammunition.

78 Bewly houſe taken by compoſition, with all the armes and ammunition.

79 Arundel caſtle taken by faithfull Sir *William VValler*, with 2000 priſoners and a ſhip in the Harbour, the fourth of Jan. 1643.

80 Sir *Iohn Biron* routed by noble Col. *Mitton* neere Elſmere, the 20 of January, and many priſoners and much ammunition taken.

81 Burton upon Trent ſurprized by Sir *Iohn Gell*, with all the ammunition, the 23 of Jan. 1643.

82 Hilſden-houſe taken, and Lacock-houſe quitted, Jan. 25. 1643.

83 Croyland

83 Croyland taken by the Earl of Mancheſter, Jan. 26. 2643. with all the ammunition.

84 Burleigh-houſe taken Jan. 28 1643 by the noble Earl of Mancheſter with all the ammunition.

85 The Kings Forces routed by the faithfull and valiant Earl of Mancheſter neere Winsby, tooke 1100 priſoners, 32 Colours, 500 Horſe.

86 Cockquet Iland and town taken by our faithfull and covenant-keeping Brethren of Scotland.

87 The Lord *Byron* routed neer Namptwich by Sir *William Brereton* and Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, taken 152 Knights and Gentlemen, 126 Commanders, 1600 common Souldiers, 120 Iriſh women with long Skeanes.

88 The Iſle of Axholm taken by Sir *John Meldrum* Febr. 4. with all the ammunition.

89 Burlington in Yorkſhire taken Febr. 10. 1643.

90 Alnwick taken by our Brethren of Scotland, with all the armes and ammunition, Feb. 14. 1643.

91 The town of Morpeth taken by the Scots, with all the ammunition, Feb. 22. 1643.

92 King Mylus houſe taken by ſtorm, with all the ammunition and proviſion.

93 Whitby in Yorkſhire taken by the Lord *Fairfax*, with all the ammunition.

94 Milford

94 Milford haven taken by Captain *Swanley*, with all the armes and ammunition.

95 Biddle-houſe taken by Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, and in it the Lord *Brereton*, 26 Commanders, 300 common Souldiers, and all the ammunition.

96 Hiſley-houſe in Buckingham-ſhire taken, and all the ammunition.

97 Newbury taken by Sir *William Balfour*, with all the ammunition.

98 Tadcaſter taken with all the armes and ammunition, the third of March, 1643.

99 Bredport taken with all the armes and ammunition, the twelfth of March, 1643.

100 Haverford Weſt taken and in it 10 Peeces of Ordnance, and all the ammunition, March 15. 1643,

101 Tinby taken by ſtorme March 19, and in it ſeven Peeces of Ordnance, 400 priſoners, 450 arms by our Brethren in Sotland.

102 Carew caſtle taken with all the ammunition, March 21, 1643.

103 The Earl of Carbery routed, and foure Garriſons quitted, and poſſeſſed by the Parliaments Forces, upon March 24. 1643.

104 Sunderland taken by our Brethren of Scotland, with all the ammunition, March 24. 1643.

105 Sir *Ralph Hopton* routed neere Alsford by Sir *William VValler* and Col. *Browne*, where was ſlaine the Lord *John*, and taken priſoners 120 Commanders and Gentlemen, 560 common

common Souldiers, and much Ammunition, March 26 1644.

106 Whitchurch in Dorſet-ſhire taken with all the Ammunition therein.

107 Waltham houſe taken by Major Generall-*Brown*, with all the Ammunition, April 9. 1644.

108 Cawood caſtle and Axholm Iſland taken by the Lord *Fairfax* and Sir *T. Fairfax*, with all the ammunition.

109 Croyland town taken with all the Ammunition therein.

110 The Kings Forces routed neere Selby in Yorkſhire by the faithfull Lord *Fairfax*, and Sir *Thomas* his ſonne, upon the 11 of April, 1644.

111 Durham taken by our bretheren of Scotland, with all the armes and ammunition, April 13. 1644.

112 Lumley caſtle taken by our Brethren of Scotland, with all the Ammunition.

113 Bewdley in Worceſter-ſhire taken with all the Ammunition, the third of May, 1644.

114 The City of Lincoln and the caſtle retaken be the faithfull Earl of Mancheſter, and 200 Commanders and Gentlemen, 800 common Souldiers, 300 Horſe, and ſeven Peeces of Ordnance.

115 Caernarvon towne and caſtle taken by Captaine *Swanley*.

116 The Kings Forces routed neer Newnham

Newnham by Major Generall *Maſſey*, taken 200 Officers, 500 common Souldiers, and nine Peeces of Ordnance.

117 The Ile and Fort of Iermouth taken by Sir *Iohn Meldrum*, with all the armes and ammunition.

118 Abbington taken by faithfull and religious L. *Roberts*, with all the ammunition, May 24. 1644.

119 Beverton caſtle in Gloceſterſhiae taken by Colonell *Maſſey*.

120 Malmesbury taken by faithfull Major-Generall *Maſſey*, and in it 300 common Souldiers, ſeven Peeces of Ordnance, May 29. 1644.

122 Chippenham in Wiltſhire taken by Major Generall *Maſſey*, with all the Ammunition, the ſecond of June, 1644.

123 Ruſſell-hall in Stafford-ſhire taken the 30 of May, 1644. with all the Ammunition.

124 Morpeth caſtle in Northumberland taken, with all the Ammunition, by our Brethren of Scotland, the ſecond of June, 1644.

125 Tewksbury taken by Colonell *Maſſey*, with all the ammunition.

126 Shudely caſtle taken by Sir *William Waller* by ſtorme, with all the Armes and Ammunition, (June 8. 1644.) 70 Gentlemen and Commanders, 80 Horſe, 250 common Souldiers, two Peeces of Ordnance.

127 Compton-houſe taken by ſtorme, and in it 50 Gentlemen and Commanders, 120

common Souldiers, 60 Horſe, and all the Ammunition.

128 Weymouth taken by Sir *William Balfour*, and in it 27 Peeces of Ordnance, with all the reſt of the Ammunition.

129 Taunton-Dean taken by Sir *William Balfour*, with all the Ammunition.

130 The town and caſtle of Oſweſtree taken by the Earl of Denbigh, with all the Armes and Ammunition, June 15. 1644

131 Barnſtaple taken by the ever to be honoured Lord Generall the Earl of Eſſex, with all the Ammunition therein,

132 The Kings Forces under the command of Prince *Rupert*, and the Popiſh Earl of New-caſtle, were routed by our Brethren of Scotland under the command of the Earl of Leven; and our Engliſh Armies under the command of that faithfull and never to be forgotten E. of Mancheſter, & the noble Lord *Fairfax*, at Marſton-moore, where they killed of the Cavaliers upon the place 4500, and took 1500, beſides much Armes and Ammunition.

133 Greenland-houſe taken by Major-Generall *Browne* with all the Armes and Ammunition, the 18 of June, 1644.

134 The caſtle of Taunton taken by the noble Lord Generall, with all the Armes and Ammunition, the 22 of June, 1644.

135 Cholmley-houſe in Cheſhire taken by the Earl of Denbigh, with all the Armes and Ammunition. 136 Wilne

136 Wilne Fort and Ferrie taken by ſtorme, with all the Armes and Ammunition, the 23 of June, 1644.

137 The citie of York ſurrendred to the three Generals, the Earl of Leven, the Earl of Mancheſter, and the Lord *Fairfax*, with all the Ammunition therein.

138 Tickhill taken by the religious and renowned Earl of Mancheſter with all the Armes and Ammunition, the 25 of June, 1644.

139 Mount Stamford taken by the Lord Generall the Earl of Eſſex, with all the Ammunition.

140 Plimpton taken by his Excellency the Lord Generall and in it eight Peeces of Ordnance, and all the reſt of the Ammunition.

141 Salt-aſh with the Fort belonging thereunto, taken by the Lord Generall, and all the armes and ammunition therein.

142 Launceſton, with three or foure more ſmall Garriſons, taken by the Lord Generall, and all the Ammunition therein.

143 Greenvill-houſe neer Taveſtock, taken by the Lord Generall, with all the Armes and Ammunition therein.

144 Newbridge taken with all the armes and ammunition therein, the 14 of July, 1644.

145 The Kings Forces under the command of *Greenvill*, were routed by the Lord *Roberts* in Cornwall, neere Leſtithiell, 150 Gentle-

men and Commandrs, with many hundreds of common Souldiers, and much armes and ammunition taken, the 16 of July, 1644.

146 Tadcaſter in Cornwall taken by the Lord Generall, with all the armes and ammunition therein:

147 Foy in Cornwall taken by the Lord Generall, with all the ammunition, and two Ships in the Harbour.

148 Shelford caſtle taken Auguſt 1. 1646. with all the ammunition therein.

149 Welbeck-houſe taken Aug 8. 1644. with all the armes and ammunition.

150 Wareham ſurrendred Auguſt 9. 1644. with all the ammunition therein

151 Gateshead neere New-Caſtle upon Tine taken by the faithfull and religious Earl of Calendar, with all the arms and ammunition therein.

152 Wingfield Mannor taken, with all the armes and ammunition therein, the 12 of Auguſt 1644.

153 Latham-houſe ſurrendred, with all the armes and ammunition.

154 Red-Caſtle taken by ſtorme by Sir *Thomas Middleton*, with all the ammunition, the 28 of Auguſt 1644

155 The Kings Forces under the command of Prince *Rupert*, routed by Colonell *Maſſey*, that valiant and ſucceſſefull Champion, who took 200 Souldiers, 200 Horſe, and 12 Peeces of Ordnance, Sept. 3. 1644.

156 New-Caſtle

156 New-Caſtle taken by our faithfull Brethren of Scotland, after a very hard Siege, and by a moſt reſolute ſtorme, and in it 20 Lords and Knights 2500 Souldiers, 48 Peeces of Ordnance, and much armes and ammunition, the 20 of October 1644.

157 The Kings Forces were no ſooner come out of the Weſt, in the height of their pride and cruelty, but they were met withall by the noble Earl or Mancheſter, who totally routed and diſperſt that great Army and took nine Peeces of Ordnance, 300 priſoners, and much more of proviſion and ammunition, the 29 of October 1644.

158 Tinmouth caſtle taken by our loving and faithfull Brethren of Scotland, with all the ammunition.

159 Leverpoole re-taken the third of November, and in it 1500 priſoners, 2000 armes, and much more ammunition.

160 Helmſley caſtle ſurrendred, with all the armes and ammunition therein, the 22 of November 1644.

161 Newbery, Farringdon, and Marlborough quitted.

162 The town and caſtle of Laughorn in Wales, taken the fourth of December, with all the armes and ammunition.

163 Carlile taken by our Brethren of Scotland, with all the ammunition.

164 Croyland taken with all the armes and ammunition, the 14 of December 1644.

165 Munmouth in Wales taken by Colonell *Maſſey* with all the ammunition, December the 19. 1644.

166 Knaresborough taken with all the ammunition, December the 20 1644.

167 Bellaſith-houſe neare Abbingdon taken by Major Generall *Browne*, with all the ammunition.

168 Ruſſell-houſe in Worceſterſhire retaken the 27 of January with all the armes and ammunition.

169 The Kings Forces in Wales routed by Collonell *Laughorne*, and took 300 common Souldiers, 400 Arms, and foure pieces of Ordnance, the ſecond of February, 1644.

170 Scarborough town taken by Sir *John Meldrum*, that faithfull Commander, and in it 30 pieces of Ordnance, and 120 Ships in the Harbour, upon the 17. of February 1644.

171 Shrewesbury taken by ſtratagem by Colonell *Mitton*, and in it 100 Commanders, and Gentlemen, 36 piece of Ordnance, 3000 Armes, 2000 Souldiers, with all the proviſion, February 19 1644.

172 Scarborough caſtle taken by Sir *John Meldrums* forces, with all the ammunition, March, 25 1645.

173 Weymouth re-taken the 27. of April, 1645. with all the ammunition.

174 Bletchington-houſe taken, Aprill 28. with all the ammunition.

175 Eveſham taken by Major-Generall *Maſſey*,

*Maſſey*, and in it 30 Commanders, and Gentlemen, 500 priſoners, 500 armes, 120 Horſe, May 27. 1645.

Theſe Mercies (with many more, which are expreſt in the Liſt of Sir *Thomas Fairfax* his victories) hath God beſtowed upon Englands Lovers, and Covenant-keeping Friends; for which let God have have the glory, the Enemies to Truth and Reformation the ſhame, and Schiſmaticall Incendiaries, diviſion and jealouſie-contrivers betwixt the two Nations, their due puniſhment, according to our Covenant; that ſo God may be one, and his Name one in the three Kingdomes: to which let Englands, Scotlands, and Irelands Friends ſay, AMEN. So be it.

*A perfect List of the many Victories obtained through the blessings of God by the Parliaments Forces under the command of his Excellency Sir* Thomas Fairfax, *since the losse of* Leicester, *being last* May, 1645. *to this present moneth of* June, Anno Dom. 1646. *with the names of the Garrisons, Towns, and Castles taken from the Enemy,*

1. THat never to be forgoten *Naseby* field; where, after a fierce battel, were routed all the Kings Horse, kild and took all his Foot with all the Ordnance bag and baggage: Also the Kings Cabinet of Letters took, and since published, and the designe discovered. All this was performed the 14 of June, and after a long march.

2. Leicester regained, June 17. with all the armes and ammunition therein, with 400. men prisoners, 200. horse, which was performed after a very hard march within three dayes afterward.

3. Highworth Garrison taken with all the ammunition.

4. The reliefe of poore oppressed, but faithfull, Town of Taunton July 4. 1645.

5 The retaking of Ilchester in Sommersetshire, the 7 of July, with all the ammunition.

6. The routing of *Gorings* Western army neere Langport; taken 10 Colonells, 2000 prisoners, 2000 horse, 4000 armes, 35 Colours of

of horſe, 21 of foot, foure peeces of Ordnance. This was moſt gallantly performed the tenth of July 1645.

7. The Garriſon of Langport taken with all the ammunition therein.

8. The Garriſon of Burrough alſo taken, with all the armes and ammunition upon the 14 of July 1645.

9. Bridgewater, a ſtrong Garriſon taken by ſtorm with all the armes and ammunition, July 22. 1645.

10 The Citie of Bath ſurrendred with ſix peeces of Ordnance, and all the ammunition, July 28. 1645.

11. The Club-men in Somerſetſhire beaten 2000 armes taken from them, and 300 of the ringleaders, upon the third of Auguſt 1645.

12 The ſtrong caſtle of Sherborne taken by ſtorme with all the armes and ammunition, Aug. 15. 1645.

13. The caſtle of Nunney in Somerſetſhire taken the 8. of September, with all the ammunition.

14. Portſhut point commanding Kings Road, taken upon the 11. of September 1645. and afterwards,

15. The ſtrong Citie of Briſtoll moſt gallantly retaken by ſtorme with all the armes and ammunition.

16. The Town and caſtle of Devizes taken the 22 of September, with all the armes and ammunition.

17. The

17. The caſtle of Farleigh in Somerſetſhire taken.

18. The caſtle of Cardif with 16 peeces Ordnance and 400 armes taken the 15 of September, 1645.

19. Lacok Houſe in Wiltſhire taken with all the armes and ammunition therein.

20 Barkley caſtle in Gloceſterſhire taken Septemb. 26.

21 Chedwick caſtle neere Lime taken, with all the armes and ammunition therein.

22 The ſtrong caſtle of Pontefract in Yorkſhire, with all the armes and ammunition.

*Taken by our Brethren of Scotland.*

23. The ſtrong Citie and caſtle of Carlile with all the armes and ammunition. And likewiſe,

24. The impregnable caſtle of Scarborough taken.

25. The caſtle of Rabi in the countie of Dureſme taken: as likewiſe our brethren ſince took.

26. The caſtle of Canon in Herefordſhire.

*The Forces under the command of the Committee of Shrewsbury, have been proſperous in the takeing of*

27. Dauly caſtle, by compoſition, with all the armes.

28. Shraden caſtle, by compoſition, with all the armes.

29. Caos caſtle, by compoſition, with all the armes.

30. Stockley

30. Stockley caſtle, by compoſition, with the armes.

31. Morton-Corbet Houſe, by ſtorme, with the armes.

32. Rowton caſtle, by compoſition, with the armes.

33. Linſell Mannor. And

34. Aply Houſe with the loſſe of very few mens lives, bleſſed be God for it.

35. The rebellious Army of *Montroſſe* ſubdued and diſperſed Septemb. 16. 1645.

36. In the raiſeing of the ſiege of Pembroke our Engliſh Army was likewiſe proſperous.

37. Likewiſe a glorious victory over the Welſh three miles from Hereford, where they were totally routed, 150 of them killed, 700 taken priſoners, foure peeces of Ordnance, five barrels of powder, and 800 armes, with all their carriages and proviſion, the firſt of October, 1645.

38. The town and caſtle of Haverford Weſt taken by ſtorme October 3. 1645. and in it two peeces of Ordnance, 140 armes.

39. The caſtle of Carew taken with all the Ammunition therein.

40. The caſtle of Picton in Pembrokeſhire taken by ſtorme, with all the armes and ammunition.

41. Cardif caſtle in Glamorganſhire taken with the armes and ammunition therein.

42. The Kings forces totally routed at Rowton Heath neer Cheſter, September 24, by

by Gods bleſſings upon the Armies under the command of the moſt victorious Major Generall *Poyntz*, where was killed the Earl of Litchfield, 1600 common Souldiers taken priſoners, and 2000 horſe, and ten Knights with ſome 90 commanders,.

43. The caſtle of Sandall taken the ſecond of October 1645. with all the ammunition.

44. The citie and caſtle of Wincheſter taken the ſixt of October, with all the ammunition therein.

45. The town and caſtle of Chipſtow in Monmouthſhire taken Octob. 11. with all the ammunition.

46 Holt-Church Garriſon taken by ſtorm, the 13 of October, with all the ammunition.

47. The plundring Garriſon of Baſing taken by ſtorme with all the armes and ammunition, by the wonderfull bleſſing of God upon our Forces uuder the command of that religious, ſucceſsfull, and truly valiant, Lieutenant Gen *Cromwell*, with Col. Dolbier Octob. 14. 1645.

48 The town and caſtle of Carmarthen taken the 14 of Octob. with all the ammunition.

49. Langford Houſe took the 17 of Octob. 1645. with all the armes and ammunition therein.

50. The 17. of Octob. was *Digby* and *Langdale* routed in the North, going for Scotland, their bag and baggage taken, and their journey ſtayed.

51. The

51. The caſtle of Tiverton neer Exeter taken the 19 of October, with all the ammunition therein.

52. The town and caſtle of Monmouth taken by ſtorm Octob. 19. with all the ammunition.

53. *Digby* and *Langdale* having again recruted, march again towards Scotland and are again routed by the Scotiſh Army, bag and baggage taken, and *Landgale* hardly eſcaped.

54. The Kings Welſh forces under the command of Sir *William Vaughan* were totally routed by the Forces under the command of Sir *William Brereton* upon the twenty ninth of October: Taken of the enemy priſoners foure hundred Foot, ſix hundred Horſe, and kild two hundred upon the place, with ſmall loſſe, bleſſed be God for it.

55. The caſtle of Boulton, taken by compoſition, with all the arms and ammuuition.

56. Shelford Houſe taken by ſtorme, with all the ammunition and armes, October 1645.

57. Wharton Houſe neere Newark taken by compoſition, with all the armes and ammunition,

58. The ſtrong caſtle of Beeſton in Cheſhire taken by compoſition. with the ammunition therein.

59. The Fort of Latham taken by compoſition with all the armes and ammunition.

60. The citie of Hereford taken by ſtratagem

Decemb

Decemb. 18. with all the armes and ammunition.

61. The caſtle of Embleden in Carmarthenſhire taken by compoſition, December 29. 1545.

62. The caſtle of Skipton taken the 22 of December, with all the armes and ammunition.

63 The town of Tidbury taken by Sir *Iohn Gell*, with all the armes and ammunition.

64. The Garriſon of Fulford neere Exeter taken, with all the ammunition.

65 Chillington Houſe neer Exeter taken by a ſudden ſtorm, with all the ammunition, Decem. 28. 1645.

66 Pouldram houſe neer Exeter taken by ſtorme, Decemb. 29.

67 Plymouth relieved, and the Kings Forces beaten, Jan. 2. 1645.

68 The fort of Canterbury taken by a ſudden ſtorm, Jan. 4.

69 Budex Church neer Plymouth taken by ſtorm, and in it 100. priſoners, 100. horſe, 200. armes, Jan. 9. 1645.

70 Sir *Francis Drakes* houſe taken Jan. 12. by ſtorm, and in it 100. priſoners, beſides other ammunition.

71 The town and caſtle of Dartmouth taken, Jan. 18. and in it one Earl, two Colonels, 5. Lievtenant-Colonels, 3. Majors, 15. Captains, 22 Lievtenants, 12 Enſignes, 900 common Souldiers, 120 peeces of ordnance, two

ſhips

ſhips, and all the ammunition.

72 The caſtle of Belvoir taken by compoſition, Jan. 20. 1645.

73 The city of Cheſter taken, with great ſtore of armes and ammunition, by Sir *William Brereton*, Jan. 29.

74 The town of Torrington taken by ſtorme.

75 The Prince and L. *Hopton* routed in the Weſt, 400 taken, with 200 horſe, the reſt fled.

76 Cardiffe relieved by Ma. Gen. *Laughern.*

77 The Kings Forces in Wales totally routed by the ſaid Major Generall *Laugherne*, 800 common Souldiers taken, 75 commanders, 250 ſlain, bag and baggage taken.

78 Corf caſtle in Dorſetſhire taken by ſtorm and ſtratagem, with all the armes and ammunition.

79 The Kings Forces having ſurprized Abington, were by the Garriſon ſouldiers beaten out with great loſſe, in which ſervice *Col. Pane* the Governour behaved himſelfe gallantly.

80 The Forces under the command of Major-Generall *Web* were routed Ian. 5. and many priſoners taken.

81 Aſhby-de-la-Zouch ſurrendred upon compoſition, with all the ammunition, March 2. 1645.

82 Chirk caſtle ſurrendred to Sir *Thomas Middleton.*

83 Launceſton taken, and Bodman quitted by

by the enemy in the West.

84. Listell taken, and foure load of ammunition of the Lord *Hoptons.*

85. Saltash taken, and in it five peeces of Ordnance.

86. Ward-bridge and Temple-Guard taken, and the enemy totally routed and fled.

87. The town of Litchfield taken by Sir *William Brereton,* March 5. with the losse of three men.

88. Sir *R. Hoptons* forces consisting of 5000 horse, disbanded, and delivered up to Sir *Tho. Fairgax.*

86 Sir *Iacob Ashley* totally routed, and himselfe with 1500 men and horse taken, with all their bag and baggage, March 21. 1645.

90. Dennis castle and Felford haven taken, with 26 pieces of Ordnance in a Dunkirk ship that was comming for reliefe of Pedennis.

91 The Fort of Axmouth is surrendred: they were to march forth with their swords only.

62. Inch House neer Plimouth taken with foure peeces of Ordnance, and 90 Muskets in it.

93. High Ark hall in Shropshire taken the 27 of March. 1646. with all the ammunition.

94. Hilford Fort in the West surendred, and in it 26 peeces of Ordnance.

95. The strong castle of Dennington surrendred, with all the ammunition, to Col. *Dolbier.*

96. Bridgenorth

96 Bridgenorth Town taken by ſtorme, the ſecond of April. 1646. with all the ammunition.

97. The caſtle with the Iſle of Portland ſurrendred: with the armes and ammunition.

98. The Kings body of horſe routed neer Faringdon, by Major *Blunden*, where was taken 300 Horſe 200. men, and many arms.

99. Exeter taken by compoſition, April 13. 1646. with all the arms and ammunition therein.

100. Ruthen caſtle ſurrendred to Lievtenant Generall *Mitton*: with all the amnunition, bag and baggage. April 13.

101. Barnſtaple ſurrendred by compoſition with all the armes to Sir *Tho. Fairfax*, April 14.

102. The Fort of Ilford-comb, taken by ſtorm.

103. S. Michaels Mount neer Pendennis caſtle, ſurrendred, a very conſiderable place.

104. Aberiſtwith caſtle in Wales ſurrendred to Col *Powel*, with all the ammunition April 16.

105. Dunſter caſtle in the Weſt ſurrendred to Col *Black*, Ap. 19. with all the ammunition.

106 The caſtle of Tidbury ſurrendred to Sir *William Brereton* April 20. with all the

107. Woodſtock Mannor ſurrendred to Col and Col. *Rainsborough*, April

108. The caſtle of Bridgenorth ſurrendred.

109. The ſtrong caſtle of Banbury ſurrendred to Colonell *Whaley*.

110. The Garriſon of Newark ſurrendred to the Commiſſioners of both Kingdomes. And his Majeſties coming to our brethren of Scotland.

111. Penrin in Wales the Biſhop of Yorks houſe, ſurrendred to Colonell *Mitton*.

112 Dudley caſtle in Staffordſhire ſurrendred to Sir *William Brereton* May 12.

113. Hartlebury caſtle ſurrendred to Colonell *Morgan* May 16. with all the ammunition.

114. Ludlow caſtle and towne ſurrendred to Colonell *Birch*, June 1. *1646*.

115. Radcot-houſe ſurrendred to Sir *Thomas Fairfax*.

116 The town and caſſte of Caernarvan ſurrendred.

117. The ſtrong Garriſon of Boſtol-houſe ſurrendred.

118. Sherburn-houſe ſurrendred to Sir *Thomas Fairfax*.

119. The ſtrong citie of Oxford, his Majeſties chief Garriſon, ſurrendred, with all the ammunition.

120. The Garriſon of Faringdon ſurrendred

*July* 1646.

The City of Worceſter with all the ammunition.

Lichfield Cloſe taken with all the ammunition.

Wallingford

Wallingford-Caſtle taken.

*In Auguſt* 1646.

The caſtle of Gothridge taken.
The caſtle of Rothian taken.
Ragland caſtle ſurrendred.
Pendennis caſtle ſurrendred.
Flint caſtle ſurrendred.
The Iſle of Cily ſurrendred.
Denbigh caſtle ſurrendred.
Conway Caſtle taken.
Harleigh caſtle taken.
Holt caſtle taken.
The Iſle of man taken.
The Iſle of Garnſey taken.
The Iſle of Ierſey taken.

by the enemy in the West.

84. Listell taken, and foure load of ammunition of the Lord *Hoptons*.

85. Saltash taken, and in it five peeces of Ordnance.

86. Ward-bridge and Temple-Guard taken, and the enemy totally routed and fled.

87. The town of Litchfield taken by Sir *William Brereton*, March 5. with the losse of three men.

88. Sir *R. Hoptons* forces consisting of 5000 horse, disbanded, and delivered up to Sir *Tho. Fairgax*.

86 Sir *Iacob Ashley* totally routed, and himselfe with 1500 men and horse taken, with all their bag and baggage, March 21. 1645.

90. Dennis castle and Felford haven taken, with 26 pieces of Ordnance in a Dunkirk ship that was comming for reliefe of Pedennis.

91 The Fort of Axmouth is surrendred: they were to march forth with their swords only.

62. Inch House neer Plimouth taken with foure peeces of Ordnance, and 90 Muskets in it.

93. High Ark hall in Shropshire taken the 27 of March. 1646. with all the ammunition.

94. Hilford Fort in the West surendred, and in it 26 peeces of Ordnance.

95. The strong castle of Dennington surrendred, with all the ammunition, to Col. *Dolbier*.

96. Bridgenorth

96 Bridgenorth Town taken by ſtorme, he ſecond of April. 1646. with all the ammunition.

97. The caſtle with the Iſle of Portland rrendred: with the armes and ammunion.

98. The Kings body of horſe routed neer aringdon, by Major *Blunden*, where was taen 300 Horſe 200. men, and many arms.

99. Exeter taken by compoſition, April 13. 646. with all the arms and ammunition herein.

100. Ruthen caſtle ſurrendred to Lievteant Generall *Mitton*: with all the ammunion, bag and baggage. April 13.

101. Barnſtaple ſurrendred by compoſition ith all the armes to Sir *Tho. Fairfax*, Aril 14.

102. The Fort of Ilford-comb, taken by torm.

103. S. Michaels Mount neer Pendennis aſtle, ſurrendred, a very conſiderable place.

104. Aberiſtwith caſtle in Wales ſurrenred to Col *Powel*, with all the ammunition April 16.

105. Dunſter caſtle in the Weſt ſurrendred oCol *Black*, Ap. 19. with all the ammunition.

106 The caſtle of Tidbury ſurrendred to ir *William Brereton* April 20. with all the

Woodſtock Mannor ſurrendred to Col and Col. *Rainsborough*, April 27.

108. The caſtle of Bridgenorth ſurrendred.

109. The ſtrong caſtle of Banbury ſurrendred to Colonell *Whaley.*

110. The Garriſon of Newark ſurrendred to the Commiſſioners of both Kingdomes. And his Majeſties coming to our brethren of Scotland.

111. Penrin in Wales the Biſhop of Yorkhouſe, ſurrendred to Colonell *Mitton.*

112 Dudley caſtle in Staffordſhire ſurrendred to Sir *William Brereton* May 12.

113. Hartlebury caſtle ſurrendred to Colonell *Morgan* May 16. with all the ammunition.

114. Ludlow caſtle and towne ſurrendred to Colonell *Birch*, June 1. 1646.

115. Radcot-houſe ſurrendred to Sir *Thomas Fairfax.*

116 The town and caſtle of Caernarvan ſurrendred.

117. The ſtrong Garriſon of Boſtol-houſe ſurrendred.

118. Sherburn-houſe ſurrendred to Sir *Thomas Fairfax.*

119. The ſtrong citie of Oxford, his Majeſties chief Garriſon, ſurrendred, with all the ammunition.

120. The Garriſon of Faringdon ſurrendred

*July* 1646.

The City of Worceſter with all the ammunition.

Lichfield Cloſe taken with all the ammunition.

Wallingfor

Wallingford-Caſtle taken.

*In Auguſt* 1646.

The caſtle of Gothridge taken.
The caſtle of Rothian taken.
Ragland caſtle ſurrendred.
Pendennis caſtle ſurrendred.
Flint caſtle ſurrendred.
The Iſle of Cily ſurrendred.
Denbigh caſtle ſurrendred.
Conway Caſtle taken.
Harleigh caſtle taken.
Holt caſtle taken.
The Iſle of man taken.
The Iſle of Garnſey taken.
The Iſle of Ierſey taken.

*A Catalogue of the Earles, Lords, Knights, Generalls, Colonels, Leiutenant-Colonels, Majors, Captaines, and Gentlemen of worth and quality slain on the Parliament and Kings side since the beginning of our uncivil civil Warr. With the number of Common Souldiers slain on both sides: As also a List of those that have fled out of the Kingdome.*

*Of the Parliament side these following slain.*

THe Lord S. John slain at Edg-hil fight.

The Lord Brook slain at Lichfield.

Sir William Fairfax brother to the Lord Fairfax slain at the raising of the siege before Mountgomery castle.

Sir John Meldrum mortally wounded in the admirable service performed by him at Scarborough Castle.

Major Generall Charls Fairfax, brother to his Excellency Sir Thomas Fairfax, slain at Marston-Moor fight.

Colonell Charls Ellex slain at Edg-hil fight.

Lieutenant Colonell Ramsey slain also at Edg-hil fight.

Colonell Tucker slain at Newbury fight.

Serjeant Major Quarles slain at Branford.

Serjeant Major Stawhan slain at the fearfull fight betwixt Friznol-hil and Tough-hil.

Capt. George Massey slain at Newbery fight.

Captain Hunt slain at Newbery fight.

Captain Lazy slain at Branford fight.

Captain Lister slain at Tadcaster fight.

Capta

Captain Nutty ſlain at the ſiege of Reading.
Captain Williams ſlain neer Oſweſtry.
Cap. Lieut. Fletcher ſlain neer Oſweſtry.
Lieutenant Richard Macock ſlain at the ſiege of Ragland Caſtle.
Captain Pue ſlain at Marſton-Moor fight.
Mr. Hugh Popham ſlain.
Major Burton ſlain.
Major Haynes ſlain at St. Beandeux.
Captain Dove ſlain at Sherborn Caſtle.
Two other Captains, whoſe names are not perfectly known, ſlain there alſo
Lieut. Col. Ingoldsby ſlain at Hilford caſtle.
Captain Allen ſlain neer Burleigh Garriſon.
Major Sidenham ſlain at Melcomb.
Captain Oglesby.
Major Jackſon.
Major Bradbury.
Major Fitz Simons.
Colonell John Gunter.

*The full number* 33

*Slain on the Kings ſide theſe following.*

The Earl of Lindſey Lord General of his Majeſties Forces ſlain at Edg-hil.
The L. George Stuart ſlain alſo at Edg-hil.
The Lord John Stuart ſlain at Cheriton.
The Lord Bernard Stuart ſlain at Rouron Heath: All theſe three Lords being of blood royal, brothers to the Duke of Lenox.
The Earl of Northamton ſlain neer Strafford.
The Earl of Denbigh ſlain neer Brimidgham.

The Marqueſſe of Viville ſlain at Newber fight.

E. of Caernarvan ſlain at Newberie fight.

The Earl of Sunderland.

The Earl of Kingſton after he was taken priſoner, going in a Pinace towards Hull, by the Earl of Newcaſtles Cavaliers that thought to have reſcued him was ſhot to death and none hurt beſides him.

The Lord Grandiſon.

The Lord Faulkland.

The Lord Darcy, eldeſt ſon to the Earl of Mumouth ſlain at Marſton-Moor fight.

Lord Aſhton ſlain neer Dudley Caſtle.

Generall Cavendiſh ſlain at Gainsbourough.

Generall Mynne ſlain at Ridmarly.

Sir Edward Verny the Kings Standerd-bearer ſlain at Edg-hil fight.

Sir Joh. Harper ſlian at Bradford in York-ſh.

Sir Bevil Greenvil ſon to the Marqueſſe of Hartford ſlain neer Marſh-field.

Sir George Bowles ſlain neer Horn-caſtle.

Sir William Wentworth brother to the Earl of Strafford.

Sir Francis Dacres neer kinſman to the Lord Dacres.

Sir William Lambton.

Sir Marmaduke Ludſon.

Sir Thomas Metton.

Monſieur S. Paul a French Gentleman.

Sir Richard Goodhil.

Sir William Crofts ſlain near Stoakſey Caſtle.

Sir

Sir Thomas Nott ſlain at Highworth in Wiltſhire.
Colonell Owen ſlaine at Holt bridge.
Sir Bryan Stapleton.
Sir Francis Carnabie.
Sir Richard Hutton.
Colonell Monroe ſlain at Edg-hil fight.
Colonell Wane ſlain neer Nantwich.
Colonell Ewers.
Colonell Roper.
Colonell Slingsby, Colonell Fenwick, Colonell Prideaux, Colonell Atkins } ſlain.
Col. Marrow ſlain neer Crowton Houſe.
Col. Baynes ſlain at Malpaſs.
Col. Connyers ſlain alſo at Malpaſs.
Generall Gorings brother ſlain at Newbery fight.
Colonell Hauton ſlain neer Namptwich.
Generall Gorings Quarter-Maſter Generall of Horſe.
Generall Gorings Quarter-Maſter of Foot.
Colonell Philips ſlain neer Winchester.
Livetenant Colonell Howard ſlain alſo neer Marſh-field.
Lievtenant Colonell Bowles ſlain at Alton in Surrey.
Lieutenant Colonel Liſter ſlain neer Namptwich.
Lieutenant Colonell Stonywood ſlain.
Serjeant Major Beamount drowned neer Leeds.

Serjeant

Serjeant Major Purvey ſlain at Preſton.
Serjeant Major Smith ſlain at Gainsbrough.
Serjeant Major Lower ſlain neer Marſh-field.
Mayor Wells ſlain at Gloceſter.
The Major of Preſton ſlaine.
Major Heskith ſlain at Malpaſs.
Major Trevillian ſlain.
Major Hatton Farmer ſlaine neer Abington.
Major Pilkinton ſlaine in Worceſterſhire.
Major Duet ſlain neer Radcot-bridge.
Major Heyne ſlaine.
Major Pollard ſlaine at Dartmouth.
Captaine Wray
Captaine Bins
Captaine Houghton } ſlaine.
Captaine Baggot
Captaine James ſlain neer Marſhfield.
Captaine Corniſham ſlaine
Captain Plunket ſlain about Strozby Heath.
Sir Joh. Smith, brother to the L. Cottington.
Major Threave
Captain Fry } ſlaine.
Colonell Billingſly
Capt. Cottington ſlain neer Ruthen-caſtle.
Major Cafts ſlaine at Baſing-houſe.
Six Prieſts ſlain at Baſing-houſe.
Lievtenant-Colonell Gardner ſlaine neare Wincheſter.

*The full number* 82.

With divers more of quality which were found dead after ſeverall fights, but to the Parliaments forces unknown.

*Common*

*Common Souldiers ſlaine on the Parliaments ſide.*

| | |
|---|---|
| AT Babell hill | 6 |
| At Portſmouth | 1 |
| At Mancheſter | 4 |
| At Keinton | 380 |
| At Brainford about | 160 |
| At Wincheſter | 14 |
| At Tadcaſter | 8 |
| At Bradford | 15 |
| At Henley | 8 |
| At Leeds | 12 |
| At Namptwich | 33 |
| At Seybridge | 16 |
| At Preſton | 4 |
| Neare Stafford | 40 |
| At Middlewich | 6 |
| At Lichfield cloſe | 98 |
| At Dorcheſter : Captain | 1 |
| At Cauſam bridg | 5 |
| At High Arcall | 40 |
| At Hereford | 1 |
| At Stafford | 1 |
| Neare Newark | 2 |
| At the Trench | 11 |
| Neare Nottingham | 10 |
| At Friznot hill | 18 |
| At Glocester ſiege | 8 |
| At Newbery fight 170. | at Burleigh-houſe 7. |
| In Kent 8. | At Weem 5 |
| At Alton | 5 |
| At Plimouth ſiege raiſing | 16 |
| At raiſing the ſiege of Namptich | 2 |

| | |
|---|---|
| At Lincoln ſtorm | 115. |
| At Milbrook | 6. |
| At an aſſault at Lime | 18. |
| Of the Garriſon at Lime | 16. |
| At Dudley caſtle. | 17. |
| At Marſton Moor near York | 340. |
| At New bridg | 40. |
| In Cornwall | 28. |
| At Mountgomery caſtle | 40. |
| At Beezly | 10. |
| At Peel | 1. |
| At Helmſley Caſtle | 4. |
| At Heightley | 9. |
| At Weymouth | 10. |
| At Holt bridg | 6. |
| Near Tedbury | 7. |
| At Taunton. | 100. |
| At Eveſham | 5. |
| At Naſeby | 300. |
| At Barkley caſtle | 3. |
| At Sherburn caſtle taking | 210. |
| At Baſing | 40. |
| At Sherburn | 8. |
| At Carlile ſands | 30. |
| At Beaudeux | 30. |
| At Briſtol | 160. |
| At Torrington | 20 |

At Cardif many hurt.

*The totall number of common Souldiers on the Parliaments ſide in all* 2533. *Slain*

*Slain on the Eenemies ſide of the Inferiour ſort.*

At the Leaguer before Hull 23.
At Coventry 70.
At Southam by L. Brooks forces 40.
At Sherburn caſtle or Babel hil 20.
At Caldrot by Mr. Purfreys houſhold 18.
At Portſmouth of Col. Gorings 3.
At Worceſter fight divers, the number unknown, its ſuppoſed 100.
At Mancheſter of the E. of Darby's 200.
At Keinton fight 2000.
At Branford ſeverall Cart-loads, ſuppoſed there were ſlain 100.
At Wincheſter 20.
At Tadcaſter of Newcaſtles men 200.
At Chicheſter 1.
At Bradford by Sir Thomas Fairfax againſt Newcaſtle 100.
At Burford of Birons men 7.
At Newbridg 2.
At Henly of the L. Grandiſons 30.
At Leeds of Newcaſtles men 28.
At Nampt wich about 40.
And many mortally wounded.
At Preſton of quality 8.
At Madbury 100.
Neer Stafford of the E. of Northamptons men 140.
At Middlewich of Sir Tho. Aſhtons 30.
Neer Malmsbury 10.
In the Forreſt of Dean by Sir W. Waller 600

At

| | |
|---|---|
| At Lichfield close | 30 |
| At Sherborn town | 10 |
| At Dorchester | 60 |
| At Causam bridge | 100 |
| At Hereford | 20 |
| At the taking of Stafford by Sir William Brereton. | 3 |
| Neer Newark by Col. Cromwell | 100 |
| At Whit-Church | 150 |
| Neer Nottingham divers, but of note | 4 |
| At Friznol hill | 200 |
| At Glocester siege at least | 220 |
| In skirmish at Auborn hills | 80 |
| At Newbery fight of dead and wounded, 140 cart-load. | |
| Slain about | 200 |
| In the pursuit neer Reading | 100 |
| At Gainsborough siege raising | 300 |
| At Stamford | 200 |
| Neer Burleigh of club-men | 50 |
| In Kent at Tunbridge | 20 |
| In fight by the E. of Manchester neer Horncastle | 1000 |
| At Weem 6. cart-load of dead, about | 60 |
| At Plimouth | 25 |
| At Alton | 40 |
| At Plimouth siege raising | 100 |
| At Winsby fight | 100 |
| At Namptwich siege | 500 |
| Slain in raising the siege | 800 |
| By the L. Fairfax neer Hull | 30 |
| Neer Nottingham | 100 |

| | |
|---|---|
| By Col. Lambert at Bradford | 100 |
| At Alrezford | 400 |
| At the ſtorming of Lincoln | 400 |
| At Lime | 140 |
| At an aſſault againſt Lime by ſtratagem | 400 |
| At Dudley caſtle by the E. of Denbigh | 100 |
| In all againſt Lime in that ſiege | 2000 |
| At Marſton Moor | 4150 |
| In Pembroke-ſhire by Colon. Laughorn and Cap. Mitton | 500 |
| At New bridg | 200 |
| At Ridmarly | 100 |
| Neer Crowton houſe by S. W. Brereton | 400 |
| At Mountgomery caſtle | 500 |
| At Pool | 16 |
| At Newbery | 200 |
| At Taunton ſiege | 1000 |
| At Nazeby | 800 |
| Beſides Iriſh Queans | 300 |
| At Langport | 220 |
| At Routon Heath | 400 |
| At Bazing houſe | 300 |
| *The full number* | 21560 |

*A Liſt of thoſe that have fled out of the Kingdom.*

THe Lord Goring ſenior.
Sir Iohn Finch, &c.
Sir Francis Windebank
The Lord George Digby.
The Earle of Yarmouth.
The Lord Percy.

The

The Marquis of Newcaſtle.
The L. Widrington.
Sir Hugh Cholmley.
The L. Goring junior.
General Hinderſon.
The L. Newport.
Mr. Walt. Mountague.
L. Culpepper.
The E. of Huntington.
The L. of Loughborough.
The E. of Northampton.
Sir Rich. Greenvill.
Sir Nich. Criſpe.
L. Hopton
The L. Wentworth.
The L. Capel.
Sir Endi: Porter.
Major General Taplane.
Sir VVil. Neave.
M. Aſhburnham, with many others.

COurteous Reader, take notice that many more were ſlain at other places, but in regard I could not have certain intelligence of them, I thought it fit rather to break off then to proceed ſuperfluously, here being all that were ſlain in chiefe Battels and Skirmiſhes at the moſt remarkable Towns and Caſtles that were beſieged and taken by ſtorm from the Enemy.

*FINIS.*

*An Addition of the late proceedings of the Army to this preſent.*

IN April 1648 a great tumult, inſurrection, and mutiny firſt began on the Lords day in the afternoon in the County of *Middleſex*, where they ſeized on the colours of one of the Trained Bands, of the ſaid County, & being diſperſed by ſome of the Lord G. forces did gather together within the City of *London*, and liberties thereof, and in a riotous manner did breake open divers houſes, and Magazens, and took away plate and mony and ſeized upon the drums of the trained Bands, ſeized upon the Gates, Chaines, and Watches, marched to the Lord Mayors, and ſhot into his houſe, beate back his Guards, and killed one of them, came to the Magazeen at *Leaden-hall*, but by the ſpeedy and ſeaſonable aide of the Lo. G. Horſe, their Drak & coulors were taken, for which the Militia in the name of the City, by unanimous conſent of the Common-Councel, was to return to his Excellency the Lord Generall hearty thankes.

A riſing in *Norwich*, where they ſeiſed upon the Magazin, and thoſe that fired the ſame were deſtroyed, but thoſe that were cordiall

friends to the Parliam. being underneath, the house fell part of it upon them, that part below them were all saved, one having his head seen, was digged out, after he was out, he told of others, untill all were digged out without losse of life or limbe.

The old Lord *Goring* was on the 5 of June 1648. proclaimed Generall of the Kentish forces upon the hill neer *Alisford*, where their body was drawn up, consisting of 8000 men, and 3000 more in *Maidston* and *Alisford* comming as a fresh supply, there were 300 slaine and about 1300 prisoners, among which were Gentlemen of good quality, Sir *Gamaliell Dudley*, Sir *William Brookman*, Esq; Scot, Maj. *Price* and others, there were about 500 Horse, 3000 Armes, nine foot colours, and eight peeces of Cannon, with store of Ammunition taken: their word was KING and KENT, ours TRUTH, the rest marched over *Rochester* bridge with about 3000 Horse and Foot most of them were Cavaliers Prentices, and water-men, these fled over the water into *Essex* by *Woolidge* and *Greenwich*.

*June* 30 1648. 600 horse met for the King about *Kingstone*, and the Duke of *Buckingham* with them, Lord *Francis*, Earle of *Holland*, Lo. *Andrew*, Lo. *Camden*, and others.

Proclamation was made, that they expected the Parliament would have settled the Kingdome, but because they would not, they would fetch the King, and live and dye with him

him to ſettle it, alſo Col. Leg and others of the Kings Officers.

Captain *Pritty* with a party of Horſe from *Windſor* fell into *Kingſton* and took 20 priſoners, and beate all the Royaliſts out of the town.

6 July Lord *Gray* of *Groby* ſent a party of Horſe under Collonell *Hacket*, took 200 of them and routed the whole body of them near *Wiloby*.

5 July Col. *Roſſiter* had a victory againſt the *Pontefret* forces, 4 Cornets 2 Enſignes, 42 Gentlemen of quality, 500 Priſoners were all Horſe except 100 Dragoones, 8 Carriages taken with Armes and Ammunition, Col. *Pocklington*, Col. *Cholmley* ſlaine; all their Coulours bag and baggage taken.

10 July was defeated totally the Royall party, with the Earl of *Holland* at St. *Needs* by a party of Horſe commanded by Col. *Scroop* ſent from the Leagure before *Colcheſter*, the Parliaments Forlorne charged, and routed them before the body came up, but when the body came up, they in an inſtant fled ſeverall waies yet many fell, the Duke of *Buckingham* fled with about 60 Horſ towards *Lincolnſhire*, the E. of *Holland* was taken in his chamber, Sir *Gil. Gerrard*, Col. *Skemiſher*, M. *Holland*, M. *Sleping*, Lieu. Col. *Goodwin*, C. *Dolbeire* ſlain, C. *Leg* wounded, 10 priſoner taken, *Kenelm Digbyes* ſon ſlain. 100 gallant Horſe taken, good ſtore of gold and ſilver, good cloaths, weapons good ſtore.

10 July. 1648. was ſurrendered *Pembrooke* Towne and Caſtle to Lieut.Gen. *Crumwell* for the uſe of the Parliament, upon honourable termes, The Commanders were to depart the Kingdom & not to return within two years, other gentlemen and private ſouldiers had free liberty to goe to their habitations.

1 July 1648, Were priſoners taken in Northumberland by Col. *Lilburn*, of which Col. *Grey* commander in chiefe, 300 Souldiers, between 4 and 500 Horſe and many Arms, they were 1200 and Coll. *Lilburne* 900, 600 from *Barwicke* ſhould have joyned with Col. *Grey* that day.

A great defeate given to the enemies forces in *Wales* under *Laugborne*, he was eight thouſand, and we were three thouſand and took them priſoners. And *Chepſtow*, and other Garriſons were there reduced: As alſo *Appleby* Caſtle, *Brugham* & other places of ſtrength in the North, And *Waymor* Caſtle in *Kent*. A good ſucceſſe in North *Wales* againſt Sir *John Owin*.

The defeat of Sir *Henry Lingen* and his party, on the 17th of the ſame month in *Montgomeryſhire*, by the Forces under the Command of Colonell *Horton*, and Major *Robert Harley*, and Col. *Dingley*.

*Newcaſtle* 10 Aug. 1648. Lieu. Col. *Lilburn* Deputy Governour of *Tinmouth*, ſends moſt of his owne ſouldiers in parties abroad, and declares for the King and Himſelfe, armed ſuch

ſuch priſoners that were in the Caſtle, The Officer that kept the Armes being but a Corporal he ran through for refuſing to deliver them; a ſadde and ominous action, ſome leap over the wall to give Sir *Arthur Hazleridge* our Governour notice.

In the interim, Lilburne ſummons all the ſaylors and others to come in and aſſiſt him for the King; Sir *Arthur* in the meane time ſends a party under Lieut. Col. *Aſhfield*, alſo with a 100 Dragoones, who with ſuch ladders as could be got, got thither before morning, yet not ſo private but ſome ſhot was made, they fall to ſtorming; Major *Cobbit* leading on the Forlorn, and after a hot diſpute the Caſtle was recovered, all in armes put to the ſword, the Lieut. Col. found dead, whom a Souldier eſpied, cuts off his head, and ſets it upon a pole on the wall where it now ſtands, crying, *God bleſſe the Parliament.* The Souldiers got at leaſt 2000 li. in money and plate, which was laid up by Lieu. Col. *Lilburnes* Royall friends.

Aug. 14. 1648. 800 land ſouldiers and ſaylors came to land, with a reſolution to fall upon Col. *Riches* & Col. *Hewſons* men, as they lay intrenched, but being diſcovered 300 Musketeers were drawn out of Col. *Hewſons*, Col. Maj. *Husbands* mounted 100 Horſe, The Princes forces marched up with a great reſolution, the Major wheeles about in way of retreate which occaſioned them to advance in

in conceit of a victory, the horſe flanked them, the 300 Musketiers at the ſame time diſcharged, and preſently the Princes party is in diſorder; the Parliaments fell to execution, neere 200 ſlaine on the place, many of quality taken, 100 priſoners, 300 Armes, the reſt wounded and fled.

*Sandoune* delivered up.

It is obſervable, that Aug. 17 the Covenant was taken in *Scotl.* and their Army on Aug. 17 was routed for the violation thereof in *England.*

*A Liſt of the Particulars of the Victory againſt the Scots from the firſt to the laſt.*

*Taken Piſoners.*

Duke *Hamilton* Lord Gen. the E. of *Callender* L. G. and two Earles beſides, Maj. Gen. *Vanrusk.* Lieu. Col. *Bayley*, five Lords, five Knights, 16 Colonels, 20 Lieutenant Colonels, 25 Serjeant Majors, 70 Captaines, 100 Lieutenants, 90 Enſignes, 30 Cornets. 8 Trumpeters, 350 inferiour Officers, 300 Servants.

*Taken in all*

9000 Souldiers by L. Gen. *Crum.* 2000 ſouldiers in ſeverall places, 3000 Souldiers in *Vtexter*, 4000 Horſe, 3500 Horſe Armes, 15000 foot armes, 160 Colours, 2500 ſlain.

Ours under the command of Lieut. Gen. *Crumwell* was but 8600.

*Lei-*

Letters were read in the Houſe of Commons from Col. *Rich* that he, Col. *Hewſon*, &c. have taken *Deale* Caſtle for the Parliament, Officers, and Souldiers to march away, and leave all behinde them, giving their faith never to engage againſt the Parliament. There marched out Captaine *Wynn* the Governour, and 200 more, beſides 6 that were ſicke.

Aug. 19 Taken Priſoners in Colch. The E. of Norwich, L. Capel, L. Louborough, Sir Charl. Lucas, was ſhot to death Sir Geor. Lyle, was likewiſe ſhot to death, Sir William Compton, Sir Barn. Gaſcoign Sir Abra. Skipman, Sir Hugh Oreley, Sir Hen. Appleton, Sir Rich: Maule-verer. Sir Lodo. Dyer: Sir Char. Haſtings, &c. Collonels, Wil: Maxey, Farre. Ayloff, Bard: Hamond, Till, Heath, Tewk, Cheſter, Gilburt, Culpepper, Sayer, Slingsby, Lancaſter, &c. 183 Knights, Col. and Eſquires. 300 other Officers, 3067 Souldiers, 5000 Armes. 26 Ordnance.

*Scarborough* taken by Col. *Bethel* by ſtorme, with the loſſe of ſix men, and ſome wounded, and 35 of the Enemy ſlain, and neer 200 priſoners, *Septemb.* 16. 1648.

*The Names of thoſe that are appointed to attend his Majeſty during the Treaty.*

Duke of *Richmond*, Marqueſſe of *Hertford*, E. of *Southampton*, Earle of *Lindſey*, *George Kirke*, *James Leviſton*, *Henry Murray*, *Thomas Davis* *Hugh Henne*, *Humphery Rogers*, *William Levet*, *John Rivers*, Sir *Ed. Sidenham*, *Rob. Tirwhit*, *John Howſdon*, *Mrs. Wheeler* with ſuch maides as ſhe ſhall make choice of. Sir *Fowlke Greville*, Capt. *Titus*, Cap. *Burrowes*, M. *Creſſet*, M. *Anſley*, M. *Firebrace*. Dr. *Juxon*, Dr. *Dupper*, Dr. *Sanderſon*, Dr. *Turner*, and Doctor *Honywood*, Sir *Thomas Gardner*, Sir *Orlando Bridgeman*, Mr. *Jeffery Palmer*, Mr.

Mr. *Thomas Cooke*, Mr. *Jo. Vaughan*, Edward *Walker* Esquire, Mr. *Philip Warwicke*, Mr. *Nicholas Owdart*, Mr. *Charles Whitacre*, Mr. *Philip Newton*, Mr. *Clement Kinnersley*, Dr. *Ducke*, Dr. *Reves* two *civill Lawyers*.

*The names of the Commissioners sent from the Parliament.*

*Of the Lords House*

The Earle of *Northumberland*, Earle of *Pembrooke*, Earle of *Salisbury*, Earle of *Middlesex*, Viscount *Sea*.

*And of the House of Commons.*

The Lord *Wayneman*, Sir *Henry Vaine*, Sir *John Pots*, Mr. *Crew*, Mr. *William Perepoint*, Mr, *Denzill Hollis*: Sir *Harbottle Grimstone*, Mr. *Glin*, Mr. *Bulkeley*, and Mr. *Samuell Browne*,

Chaplaines for the Commissioners, Mr. *Caroll*, Mr. *Seymer*, Mr. *Hearle*, Mr. *Vines*, Mr. *Marshall*.

---

*FINIS.*